

THE GETTYSBURG TIMES.

VOL. XII. NO. 280.

GETTYSBURG, PA., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9th, 1914.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

LAST CALL MEN'S STRAW HATS ANY HAT 48cts.

ORIGINALLY 1.00-1.25-\$1.50.

CORNER WINDOW.

Eckert's Store

"ON THE SQUARE"

P.S. All Oxfords Reduced.

PHOTOPLAY

THE SNAKEVILLE VOLUNTEER . . . ESSANAY WESTERN COMEDY
He runs and Sophie chases him faster.
HUNGER KNOWS NO LAW . . . VITAGRAPH
He is shooting game on a big estate and is befriended by a little girl.
CLAIM NUMBER THREE . . . LUBIN
The son in after years wreaks vengeance for the death of his father.
BEGINNING A WEEK FROM TO-DAY, NEXT WED. SEPT 16, "THE MILLION DOLLAR MYSTERY" a serial story in 23 numbers, of two reels each.

Show Starts 6:30

Admission 5 Cents

WALTER'S THEATRE

TO-NIGHT

The Biggest Theatrical Value of the Season
NEW PLAYS

SPECIAL SCENERY

Harry Coleman Presents
LOIE FRANCIS

and her talented coterie of players in
"THE SUBSTITUTE"

Prices 10, 20, 30 and 50 Cts. Doors open 7:20; Curtain 8:15
A more humorous play than "All In A Name" which was given here last year by this company.
"I promise to make you laugh more at this show than any you have ever attended and if I fail will refund your money." Harry Coleman.
Special added attraction

"Those Four Boys from Harmonyland"

You will say it is the greatest Repertoire Company you have ever seen.

SCHOOL SUPPLIES

For the Boys and Girls

Tablets, Composition Books, Note Books,
Pencils, Book Bags, Straps, Companions,
Paints, Colors, etc., everything you need in
the School Room at,

The People's Drug Store

The new Fabrics for
FALL and WINTER
are on display and await your inspection.
J. D. LIPPY, Tailor.

.... LIGHTNING RODS

To the public: Any one wanting new rods of almost any make—cable or copper twisted—or wanting old lightning rods repaired at reasonable price should call on either phone
H. E. RIDDLEMOSER
McKnightstown, Pa.

1915 OAKLAND 1915

The New Oakland is Here.

Let us demonstrate the most beautiful Car on the market.

GETTYSBURG : MOTOR : GARAGE

25-27 S. Washington St.

GEO. F. EBERHART, PROP.

NOT GUILTY FOR AN AUTO GUIDE

Eddis Gilbert, Accused of Violating Borough Ordinance Governing Conduct of Guides, Establishes Innocence.

The first action brought this year against a battlefield guide for violation of the borough ordinance restricting tourist solicitors to a point within two feet of the curb was heard before Squire Hill this morning when Eddis Gilbert appeared as the defendant. After hearing a number of witnesses the case was dismissed.

The warrant was served by Constable Wilson and the offense was alleged to have been committed on the evening of Thursday, September 3, in front of Hotel Gettysburg. The defendant was represented by George J. Benner Esq.

Ray Hoffman, clerk at the Hotel Gettysburg, was the first witness called. He testified that, on the evening in question, he was in the lobby of the hotel and saw a large automobile with seven passengers come into the Square from York street, that Gilbert was on the curb and, without being summoned, went out to the car which stopped upon his approach. Gilbert handed the occupants a card, engaged in conversation, and they then started down Chambersburg street.

William Weaver testified that at the time of the offense he was sitting on a chair in the corner at the Faber cigar store and saw the occurrence described by Mr. Hoffman. Squire Harnish was at the same place and told practically the same story, also saying that he noticed Gilbert make a motion with his hand toward the Eagle Hotel. Thomas Tanney, bellhop at the Gettysburg, was with Mr. Hoffman and corroborated his story.

Gilbert was the first witness called in his own defense and he disclaimed any violation of the ordinance. According to his story he called from the curb as the machine came into the Square, "Do you want a guide?" at the same time explaining that he could not leave the curb to solicit.

"Where is the Eagle Hotel?" called back one of the motorists, and, when he was beckoned, Gilbert, according to his sworn testimony, went out and handed them the Eagle Hotel's business card.

"Do you regularly carry the Eagle Hotel card?" the witness was asked. "Yes," was the reply, "I couldn't have given my own card for I didn't have any at the time. Then they asked for Captain Long and I told them he had been dead these three years but that his son had taken his place and I hurried down to the Eagle then so that they could get him."

John Codori, thirteen years old, was next called to substantiate Gilbert's story. After stating that he did not understand what it meant to take an oath he was allowed to make his statement without being sworn. He said that he was playing ball at the corner when the car approached and that he saw one of the occupants beckon to Gilbert to come out. Norman Warren gave the same account. The Squire believed the story of defendant and his witnesses and the case was dismissed.

WILL PROBATED

Fairfield Woman Leaves Five Dollars to her Husband.

The will of Mrs. Charlotte Rife who died near Fairfield on August 31 has been probated in the office of the register and recorder. It leaves \$5 to her husband, John F. Rife, and the remainder of the estate for life to her daughter Olive Sarah Miller. At Mrs. Miller's death it is to be divided in equal shares among her children, and among the grandchildren in case the children are dead. Should there be neither then the estate is to be divided among the children of Mrs. Rife's brother, Christian Musselman, or the grandchildren in case no children are living.

COMING EVENTS

Sept. 16—Opening First Semester, Gettysburg College.
Sept. 21—Mutt and Jeff in Mexico, Walter's Theatre.
Sept. 24, 25—"Pinafore". Home Talent Opera, Walter's Theatre.
Oct. 3—Foot Ball, Albright College.

BEST timothy and clover seed for sale. Eggs 25 cents dozen. Trostle's Store, Arendtsville, Pa.—advertisement 1



GENERAL JAMES SAMUEL WADSWORTH

Statue erected by the State of New York on the First Day's Field at Gettysburg. Erected several weeks ago and now veiled until dedication which will occur the week of October 4. It is located immediately north of the bridge over the Western Maryland railroad west of town.

URGES CARE IN PAYING BOUNTIES

Dr. Kalbfus Writes Open Letter to Sportsmen Urging them to Watch up Payment of Bounties so that All shall be Merited.

Secretary of the Pennsylvania Game Commission Joseph Kalbfus has written an important letter to sportsmen of the state. It follows in part:

I am writing you to-day regarding a matter of grave importance to sportsmen in Pennsylvania, especially those sportsmen who pay their dollar for the Resident Hunter's License. You desire that this dollar shall be expended by those having this money under control in a manner that will benefit you, and no doubt expect that this will be done. No part of the fund collected in this way is being used at this time or can be used by the Game Commissioners until the Legislature has passed appropriation bills applying it to specific purposes. The entire fund paid last year and that which has been paid up to this time, this year, is in the State Treasury, held as a fund separate and apart from General State Fund, to be used under the terms fixed by the Resident Hunter's License Act; one-half of which is to be used for the payment of bounties and the other half for game protection, propagation, etc.

Counties under existing law are required at this time to pay bounties on certain animals and birds when claims in proper form are presented. The act relating to the payment of bounties imposes heavy penalties for fraud, or assisting in the fraudulent claiming of bounties. This office is in receipt of information to the effect that various individuals in different parts of this state are presenting claims for bounties upon animals and birds not specified by law.

The money collected through the Resident Hunter's License goes direct from those collecting it to the State Treasury, and that part applied to the payment of bounties goes direct from the State Treasury to the several county treasurers to reimburse them for moneys paid out for bounties. The office of the Game Commission has nothing whatever to do with this matter. It does not touch or control this money in any way at any time; therefore, we are helpless in the matter without your aid. The penalties for collecting, or attempting to collect, or aiding in such collection, are severe, and I herewith enclose to you a circular letter upon that subject.

Oct. 2—Peg O' My Heart, Walter's Theatre.

LETTERS FROM COUNTY TOWNS

Correspondents send in Many Items of Interesting News from their Respective Towns. Personals and Many Brief Items.

ARENDSVILLE

Arendtsville—Messrs. Cecil Stover, Harry A. Wert, Calvin Weaver and Frank R. Culp have put down concrete pavements at their residences. Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Hughes have returned from a few days' visit among relatives in Hancock, Md. Mr. Hughes' former home. Last Friday while fishing for black bass in the Potomac River he landed fourteen large ones.

Miss Effie Hoke, of Tower City, is a guest in the home of her sister, Mrs. T. C. Hesson.

Mat. S. Anderson, of Pittsburgh, a Pennsylvania Railroad engineer, spent several days here last week in the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Lower.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Bushman and their adopted daughter, Alice, of Altoona, are visiting among relatives here.

Mrs. Sadie Cashman, of Harrisburg, is a guest of her sister, Mrs. Amos D. Sheely.

Miss Amy Plank, of Philadelphia, is a guest in the home of her aunt, Mrs. C. S. Rice, in this place.

McSHERRYSTOWN

McSherrystown—Miss May Eline and Miss Weaver, of York, spent Monday with friends in town.

Frances Conrad, Annie Conrad and James R. Conrad, Jr., spent Monday in Baltimore.

Curtis and Erwin Hartlaub visited friends in Baltimore Monday.

John Greenholt, of Littlestown, spent Monday in town.

Mrs. John Greenholt and daughter, Carrie, and Miss Florence Hesse, of Littlestown, spent Saturday with friends in town.

Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Shuster and daughter, left for their home at Roselle Park, after spending some time with Mrs. Shuster's father, P. T. McElheny.

J. H. Kitchin is visiting friends and relatives in Baltimore.

F. X. Weaver, E. A. Bollinger, Roy Keffer and Edward Neiderer spent Monday in Washington.

JUST received a large assortment of cut glass in newest patterns and shapes. John S. Ziegler, 55 Chambersburg street.—advertisement 1

ICE CREAM festival at home of Dr. Dickson Friday evening by Presbyterian Ladies' Aid Society.—advertisement 1

GOES TO DEFENSE OF HIS COUNTRY

Significant Message Received from Prof. Mollitor, Assistant in German at Gettysburg College. Father Writes Dr. Grimm.

"My son, August, is fulfilling his duty as a German and is with the colors."

This significant message was received this morning by Dr. Karl J. Grimm, of Carlisle street, from the father of Prof. August Mollitor, who was to have been assistant professor in German at Gettysburg College this year. The father is headmaster in a school at Baden, Germany, and it was from that city that he wrote to advise Dr. Grimm of his son's whereabouts.

Nothing further was necessary to show that Prof. Mollitor would not be here for the opening of college to take up his work in the local institution. The sturdy and abrupt method of expressing the young man's devotion to the Fatherland and his quick response to her call in time of need, is taken as a keen indication of the characteristics of the Mollitor family and all other true Germans.

It required more than three weeks for the message to reach Dr. Grimm after it was mailed in Baden. Dr. Grimm has four brothers in the German army but as yet he has received no tidings concerning them and does not know whether or not they have taken part in any of the engagements up to this time.

Prof. Mollitor's father, in his communication to Dr. Grimm, expressed the hope that his position at Gettysburg might remain open for his son at the close of the war.

CARRIERS MEET

Rural Mail Carriers Elect Officers for Year.

The York and Adams Counties Rural Carriers' association met Tuesday evening in York in monthly session and transacted much business. Three new members were elected. The delegates to the national and state convention presented interesting reports of the work of the respective conventions. All of the reports exhibited a continued and prosperous growth of the association. The association was presented with a gavel taken from Mt. Washington by W. W. Wallick and W. C. Delone, which was accepted and thanks tendered the donors. The following officers were elected to serve the ensuing year: president, M. C. Seitz, vice president, U. G. Moore, Red Lion; financial secretary, W. W. Wallick, York; secretary, J. E. Kinard, Red Lion; treasurer, W. F. Sentz, Springvale; trustees, Clarence Finchbaugh, Windsor; W. Brown, Dover, and H. W. Stick, Glenville.

FOOT BALL WORK

Not One Former Student Appears for First Practice.

The call for foot ball candidates on Nixon Field Tuesday resulted in seven new men appearing for work. Every one of them will enroll as a new student next Wednesday and not one former player was on the field. Coach O'Brien is anxious for the return of Captain Sheffer and his teammates so that some progress may be made in whipping the new recruits into shape. The training table has been opened at the home of H. C. Lackner on Chambersburg street. Campbell, a Sophomore, will have its management in charge.

CAN TELL TIME NOW

College Clock is Repainted for Convenience of All.

Included in the improvements at the college campus are the repainting of Cottage Hall and the re-gilding of the figures on the clock in the tower of Glatfelter Hall. The figures had become very much tarnished but a bronze paint has been used that makes "telling time" easy at a distance of several squares.

NO TRAINS

Mr. Leas Carries out his Notice and Railroad is Quiet.

No trains were run on the East Berlin Railway to-day and persons wishing to get away from or into East Berlin and Abbottstown had to use some other method. Several persons coming to Gettysburg walked from Abbottstown to New Oxford to take the train.

ORDER CLOSES ITS SESSIONS

Fraternal Patriotic Americans Modify By-Laws so that they Can give Better Benefits without Raising Dues.

From ten o'clock Tuesday morning until eleven o'clock at night the officers and delegates of the Fraternal Patriotic Americans in session in the Adams County Court House battled with the problems involved in numerous changes which they are making to the constitution and by-laws of the organization. The order has grown by such leaps and bounds that readjustment of some of the laws have been found necessary in order to give the best service to the membership.

According to the modifications now being made, it is stated that a much greater and more satisfactory protection will be given without increasing in any way the cost of membership—that better rates can be allowed without increasing initiation fees and dues. The work has required an extended discussion into the many phases of fraternal beneficial operations and the delegates are going carefully in their deliberations.

This morning the election of officers for the coming year was held. Grant U. McCoy, of Pittsburgh, was chosen state councillor; William H. Sheneman, of Philadelphia, state vice councillor; and A. H. Leslie, of Hoboken, Pa., state treasurer. George S. Ford, of Philadelphia, the secretary, is serving an uncompleted term of four years, and the retiring councillor, Irvin L. Getter, of Easton, becomes junior past councillor. These five officers constitute the executive committee. They were installed before the close of the present session. Mr. Getter presided over the meetings of the Gettysburg convention.

At this morning's session Harrisburg was chosen over Philadelphia, Allentown and Erie for next year's meeting. Adjournment was taken at the close of the afternoon meeting.

SECURE SINGER

Washington Tenor will Take Part in Local Production of Pinafore.

Edward Ross, a dramatic tenor of Washington, D. C., has been secured to sing the part of Ralph Rackstraw in "Pinafore" to be produced by local High School alumni the latter part of this month. Mr. Ross is a pupil of Miss Goodwin, the well known vocal teacher of Washington, and she is giving him special training for the part. Both Mr. Ross and Miss Whelan will be here for a full week before the production to rehearse with the town participants. There are about fifty in the cast and choruses. Private homes have been found too small for the practices so that the High School building will be used, beginning Thursday evening.

KILLED BY AUTO

Tourist Returning from Gettysburg Has Fatal Accident.

Robert Etchberger, 11 years old, ran in front of the automobile of Dr. J. K. Kerr, of Connellsville, in Chambersburg Tuesday and was fatally hurt, dying twenty minutes later at a doctor's office. The lad had been in a store with other schoolboys and the automobile was running slowly when the boy tried to cross the street in front of it. Doctor Kerr remained for the coroner's inquest. It is not thought he is to blame. With a party of friends he visited Gettysburg on Saturday and was on his way home when the accident occurred.

RURAL DRAMA

Audience at Tuesday Night's Show again of Good Size.

Another good house greeted the Loie Francis Company at Walter's Theatre on Tuesday night when the offering was "Country Sweethearts", and another satisfied audience departed at 10:45. The play was the typical rural comedy-drama but it was presented in a manner far above the method of the ordinary road show. Mr. Coleman promises a great comedy for to-night in "The Substitute". It is the only comedy the company plays during their stay here this week.

WANTED: a girl for general housework. Apply Mrs. S. G. Bigham, Biglerville, Pa.—advertisement 1

LADIES wanted at canning factory at Biglerville.—advertisement 1

THE GETTYSBURG TIMES

Published Daily Except Sunday
Times and News Publishing Company

W. LAVERE HAFER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

PHILIP R. BIKLE,
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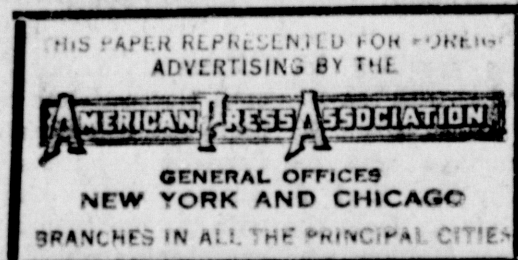
PHILIP R. BIKLE, Editor.

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BELL PHONE UNITED PHONE
Office in Northwest corner of Centre Square, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.



Want ads. One cent per word each insertion. Two cents a word if guaranteed first page position. Resolutions of respect, poetry and memorials one cent per word.

TO OUR READERS

The Gettysburg Times takes absolutely no part in politics, being neutral on all such matters. Anything that appears in our general news columns, concerning state or national politics, is furnished us by The American Press Association, a concern which gives the same news to Republican, Democratic, Prohibition, or Socialist papers and which is strictly non-partisan. Our advertising columns are open to all candidates of all parties.



There is no true test of roofing but the proof on the roof—but

Certain-teed

Quality Roofing Durability Guaranteed

is guaranteed for fifteen years—it will last longer. Roofs don't wear out, they dry out—and it is for this reason that **Certain-teed** Roofing is made with a soft asphalt center and a harder asphalt protecting surface. It dries out very slowly because these asphalts are blended as found best after a quarter century experience.

The three biggest roofing mills in the world back up this guarantee. That protects us as well as you. It assures us of goods on which our customers can depend and we hold their patronage.

We get this kind of responsibility behind the goods we carry whenever possible—on tools, on builder's hardware, paints, oils, brushes and everything in the building line you require. You know our square-deal policy. Buy your building materials here.

Adams County Hardware Co.

Adams County People Who Contemplate a Trip

SHOULD have the GETTYSBURG TIMES follow them.

They will be kept informed of all home news.

The Times will be mailed anywhere in United States for 25 cents per month.

Addresses may be changed as often as desired.

BELL TELEPHONE 6 M.

UNITED TELEPHONE 91 W.

THE ALLIES HOLD BACK GERMAN INVADERS

Teuton Forces Are Driven Back.

RIGHT-CENTER SUFFERS

30,000 Prisoners Reported Taken at Compiègne.

ALLIES TAKE OFFENSIVE

Fresh Troops From Paris Forts Help Them.

Paris, Sept. 9. — The allied forces, assuming the offensive along the far flung battle line from Nanteuil-le-Haudouin to the left wing of the German forces east of Verdun, have hurled back the invading army and forced the Germans to retreat along the right wing and in the center.

It is officially reported from Paris that the Teutons have been forced to retire between Meaux and Sezanne and at Pere-Champenoise and Vitry-le-Francois. The allies' advance reaches from the banks of the river Ourcq in to the region of Montmirail.

Accounts of wounded soldiers who reached Paris indicate that the result of the three days' fighting in the Compiègne country has been more favorable for the allies than at first supposed. They say the German losses in killed were enormous and a great number of prisoners were taken. One French officer estimates the prisoners at 30,000.

The following official communication bearing on the fighting now in progress east of Paris was made public:

"The left wing of the allied armies, comprising certain portions of the forces now defending Paris, continues to make progress against the enemy."

"The French advance reaches from the banks of the river Ourcq into the Montmirail region (Montmirail is 48 miles east of Paris).

"The enemy is retiring in the direction of the River Marne, between Meaux (20 miles east of Paris) and Sezanne (42 miles east of Meaux)."

"The French and the English armies have taken numerous prisoners, including a battalion of infantry and a company serving a detachment of rapid-fire guns; they captured also many gun carriages."

"There have been violent encounters with the enemy on the center, between Fer-Champenoise (12 miles east of Sezanne) and Vitry-le-Francois, the southern point of the forest of Argonne. (Vitry-le-Francois is 27 miles east of Pere-Champenoise)."

"At no place have we fallen back; the enemy has lost ground."

"The reported retreating of the enemy near Vitry-le-Francois has been confirmed."

"On our right a division of German troops delivered an attack on the axis of Chateau Salins-Nancy, but they were repulsed to the northward, passing the forest of Champenoux."

"Further to the east, our troops re-occupied the crest of Mandry and the peak of Fourneaux."

"There has been no change in the situation in the province of Alsace."

Germans Ask Armistice.

It is reported unofficially in Paris that the Germans east of the city have asked for an armistice to bury their dead and care for their wounded.

It is understood that this request has been refused by the allies.

The leading military authorities are convinced that General Joffre, commander-in-chief of the French forces, is at last holding at bay the vast German army of invasion.

The worn-out troops of Emperor William, who may constitute an army totalling 750,000 men, are encountering the relatively fresh soldiers of the French and British armies upon ground selected by the allies, and in positions within easy reach of supplies and reinforcements.

The Germans are in a hostile country and at distances relatively great from their home bases. The invaders are probably now at their greatest strength, while the defenders of France, especially the British contingents, are being augmented steadily.

The fighting on the long line to the east of Paris probably will last for a number of days; no quick and decisive outcome is expected. The results of the encounters of the past two days are regarded as distinctly favorable to the allies, and there is an atmosphere of cheerfulness at the French war office.

A great area of country, probably 4000 square miles in extent, has been ravaged by the fighting so far. Bridges across the Grand Morin, the Petit Morin, the Ourcq, Marne, Aisne and the Oise rivers have been blasted to impede operations.

A heavy British force, supported by French troops, is reported to be moving in a northeastward direction along the Oise valley, in an effort to get in the rear of the German flank.

The German force lying between Paris and Compiègne has been forced to retire, owing to the pressure of the British, who set fire to the forests behind which the Germans had taken up their position.

It is estimated that there are now 4,000,000 men in the two gigantic grand armies which face each other, although not all of them are taking an active part in the battle that is now going on.

The advance guards of the Germans had been able to swing farther south than was generally believed. One section of it reached Vitry-le-Francois, 105 miles east by southwest from Paris and 45 miles south of the city of Rheims.

There is no doubt that the fate of Paris may depend on the outcome of this conflict.

It is indicated that the fighting over a considerable part of the battle line has consisted of long-range artillery duels, and that the soldiers of the opposing forces were not really at each others' throats. At other points the men are at grips, and the fighting is furious.

The losses, especially on the German side, have been heavy, but no official figures have been given out.

EMPEROR YOSHIHITO.

Ruler of Japan, Who Defied German Kaiser.



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TURKS READY TO OPPOSE RUSSIANS

Army of 80,000 Mobilized to Fight Invasion.

London, Sept. 9.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company from Athens declares the Turks, in order to be prepared to oppose a possible landing of Russians, have concentrated about 80,000 men at Tebatalla, 26 miles northwest of Constantinople, and Rodosto, on the Sea of Marmora. Furthermore, they are fortifying along the Sea of Marmora at other points.

A dispatch to the Times from Constantinople, commenting on conditions there, says:

"Although there is still a large section of influential Turks clamoring for intervention in the present European war, the situation seems to be improving, owing to the precarious economic situation and the unwillingness of the reservists to take part in any but a defensive war."

"The total number of German officers now in Turkey is estimated at 600. All British merchantmen in the Black Sea have been ordered home."

GERMANS DESTROY DINANT

Hundreds of Belgians Killed by Kaiser's Troops For Alleged Shooting.

London, Sept. 9.—An Ostend dispatch to the Reuter Telegram company says:

"The Germans have destroyed the Belgian town of Dinant, fifteen miles south of Namur, after shooting the male inhabitants, because it was alleged shots had been fired from the heights overlooking the city."

"Hundreds of male inhabitants were shot, including one party of one hundred prominent citizens, who were executed together in the Place d'Armes. The Germans alleged that the civilians had fired shots into Dinant from the heights. While the shooting and burning were going on, the women residents of the city were confined in the convents."

British-Pacific Cable Cut.

New York, Sept. 9.—The Western Union Telegraph company announces that the British-Pacific cable has been cut between Bamfield, British Columbia, and Panning Island, Cables from Australia will have to go by way of the Mediterranean.

Prosperity For Posterity.

Americans carry a total life insurance of \$34,000,000,000. If a few of us died, how prosperous the country would be!—Wall Street Journal.

PRESIDENT SETS DAY FOR PRAYER

Asks Citizens to Plead For End of War Oct. 4.

HE HAD MANY REQUESTS

Issues Proclamation, In Response to Requests From Churches, Organizations and Individuals.

Washington, Sept. 9. — President Wilson signed a proclamation calling on the people of the United States to pray for peace in Europe.

The president's proclamation sets aside Sunday, Oct. 4, as a day of prayer.

The proclamation was made in response to many requests from the churches, organizations and individuals that he set aside a day for that purpose.

President Wilson's proclamation was as follows:

"A PROCLAMATION.

"Whereas, Great nations of the world have taken up arms against one another and war now draws millions of men into battle whom the counsel of statesmen have not been able to save from terrible sacrifice;

"And, whereas, in this, as in all things, it is our privilege and duty to seek counsel and succor of Almighty God, humbling ourselves before him, confessing our weaknesses and our lack of any wisdom equal to these things;

"And, whereas, it is the especial wish and longing of the people of the United States, in prayer and counsel and all friendliness, to serve the cause of peace;

"Therefore I, Woodrow Wilson, president of the United States of America, do designate Sunday, the fourth day of October next, a day of prayer and supplication and do request all God-fearing persons to repair on that day to their places of worship, there unite their petitions to Almighty God that, overruling the counsel of men, setting straight the things they cannot govern or alter, taking pity on the nations now in the throes of conflict, in his mercy and goodness, showing a way where men can see none, he vouchsafe his children healing peace again, and restore once more that concord among men and nations without which there can be neither happiness nor true friendship nor any wholesome fruit of toil or thought in the world; praying also to this end that he forgive us our sins, our ignorance and of his holy will, our willingness and many errors and lead us in the paths of obedience to places of vision and to thoughts and counsels that make wise."

"In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed."

"Done at the city of Washington this eighth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and thirty-ninth."

"Signed by the President, "WOODROW WILSON."

TRAIN KILLS FOUR

Struck Trolley Car at Crossing in Bridgeton, N. J.

Bridgeton, N. J., Sept. 9.—Four members of one family were instantly killed and a man was so badly injured that he begged his rescuers to kill him, when a Pennsylvania railroad train struck a trolley car at a Commerce street crossing.

The dead, who are colored, are: Mrs. Margaret R. Wilson, Bridgeton; Eva Wilson and Dorothy Wilson, her daughters, and Paul A. Wilson, her son.

The injured man was John Hart, of Bridgeton, who was taken from the wreckage after several hours' work but his injuries are such that no hope is held out for his recovery at the Bridgeton hospital.

A number of persons who were only slightly bruised ignored their own injuries and refused to go to the hospital when they saw the sufferings of Hart. The man was conscious all the time he lay under the car. The heavy wreckage held fast the lower portion of his body, but his arms were free. He was held until the wrecking crew arrived.

Canal Builder Thanked.

Washington, Sept. 9. — The house unanimously passed a bill extending the thanks of congress to Colonel George W. Goethals and his associates in the construction of the Panama canal. Brigadier General William G. Gorgas, Colonel H. F. Holmes, Lieutenant Colonel William L. Siebert and Commander H. H. Rousseau. The bill advances Colonel Goethals to the rank of major general of the line and General Gorgas to the rank of major general of the medical department.

Germans Nearing Holland.

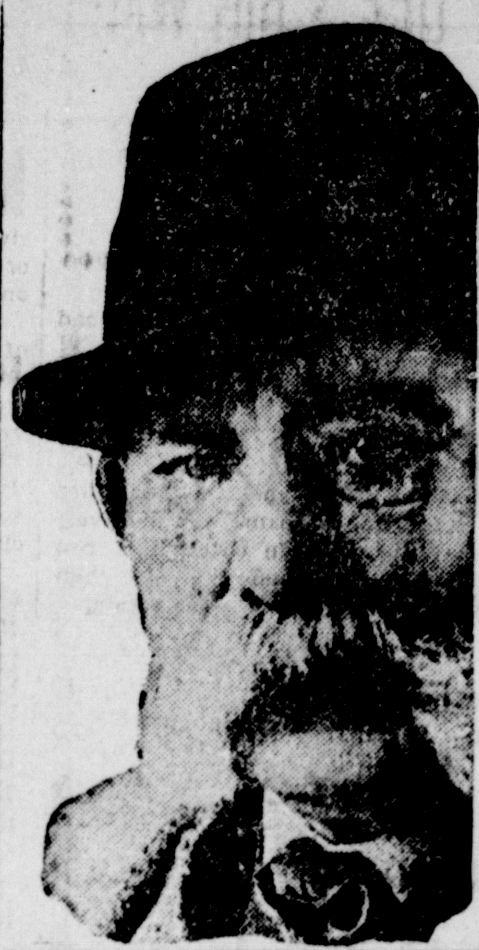
Amsterdam, Sept. 9.—The Nieuws Van Den Dag says that the Germans are steadily drawing nearer to the Dutch frontier. The inhabitants of the Belgian frontier cities are fleeing to Dutch territory after forsaking their property. Many destitute fugitives have arrived in Dutch Flanders.

Heard at the Hospital.

"Remember, Clancy," said the doctor, "this case must be isolated." "All right, sir," was the reply. "Where will I get the ice?"

EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH

Austrian Ruler Who Is Reported Dead.



GREAT BRITAIN IN "TO THE DEATH"

Calls All Reserve Officers Under 60 to Colors.

London, Sept. 9.—Definite evidence that England intends to make the war with Germany a conflict to the death was given when veteran officers were called to the colors.

The government press bureau issued this announcement:

"Lieutenant colonels and others of higher rank under sixty, as well as retired officers under fifty, who have served in the regular or special reserve, but are not reserve officers, are requested to send their names, ages and particulars of service to the secretary for war."

"In addition to those picked for active service, officers unfit for such services will be employed in training recruits as well as in positions where they can relieve younger men for the field."

5000 SERBIANS CAPTURED

Austrians Rout Invaders Under Crown Prince in Bosnia.

Washington, Sept. 9.—Five thousand Serbians were captured near Mitrovich by the Austrian army, the German embassy was advised by wireless from Berlin.

The dispatch declared also that 600 Russians were captured by the Austrians on Russian territory. "The column under command of General Kozlovsk (Austrian), advancing with the eastern army of General Dankl (Austrian) on Russian territory repulsed a violent attack of Russians and captured 600 soldiers."

"In the south the Serbians tried near Mitrovich to break into Croatian territory. About 5000 Serbians taken prisoners of war. Much war material captured."

MEXICO CITY'S WATER CUT

Zapata Is Suspected of Offense—Carranza May Accept Demands.

Washington, Sept. 9.—Official dispatches telling of the cutting of Mexico City's water supply for three days, presumably by Zapatista bands, gave concern to administration officials because they reflected the relentless activity of the southern leader following the recent parleys with Carranza.

It was considered practically certain that if Carranza and Villa unite recognition by the United States will follow and the new administration will have sufficient military force to quell the Zapata movement.

The suggestion of the American government that the land reforms demanded by Zapata be granted, it is understood, will be accepted by Carranza.

Governor Walsh's Arm Broken.

Boston, Sept. 9.—Governor David I. Walsh was thrown from a horse in the Park riding school and his right arm was broken just above the elbow. The injury was a compound fracture of the right arm just above the elbow joint.

WEATHER EVERYWHERE.

Observations of United States weather bureau taken at 8 p. m. yesterday follow:

Temp.	Weather.
Albany.....	57 Clear.
Atlantic City...	60 Clear.
Boston.....	56 Clear.
Buffalo.....	54 Clear.
Chicago.....	58 Clear.
New Orleans....	59 Clear.
New York.....	58 Clear.
Philadelphia....	62 Clear.
St. Louis.....	66 Cloudy.
Washington....	58 Clear.

The Weather.

Fair today and tomorrow; variable winds.

Real Diplomacy.

Diplomacy is the art of getting something where when you appear to be going nowhere.—Smart Set.

PERSONAL NOTES AND BRIEF ITEMS

Paragraphs of News Telling of the Happenings in and about Town People Visiting Here and Those Sojourning Elsewhere.

Mrs. Jerome Martin, of Baltimore street, and Miss Alice Martin, of South Bethlehem, are spending several days with friends in York.

Sister Mary J. Barbehenn, of the German Hospital Philadelphia, is spending several weeks at the home of her father on Stratton street.

Miss Martha Sachs, of East Middle street, is visiting relatives in Littlestown for several days.

Robert Blocher has returned to his home on West Middle street after spending several days in Atlantic City.

Mrs. George Reichle and Mrs. Norman Reichle, of West Middle street, are visitors at Guldens to-day.

Mrs. M. E. Septon, of Pasadena, New Jersey, is visiting at the home of M. T. Rindlaub, of near town.

Mrs. Emma Hirt and daughter, of York, are visiting friends near town. Mr. and Mrs. William Hennig, of York street, are spending the day at Pen Mar.

Mr. and Mrs. John Frazier, of Baltimore, are visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Tawney on Steinwehr avenue.

Harry Warthen, assistant auditor of the Providential Life and Trust Company, has returned to Philadelphia after visiting relatives in and about town.

James Martin, of Harrisburg, is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jerome Martin, Baltimore street.

Mrs. J. T. Huddle, of Washington, is spending several days at her home on Carlisle street.

Miss Anna Crapster has returned to Taneytown after visiting for several weeks at the home of Miss Annie O'Neal and Miss Katie O'Neal on Carlisle street.

Mr. and Mrs. Allen B. Plank and children, of North Stratton street, are visiting friends in Baltimore for the remainder of the week.

Harold S. Truemp, of Montclair, New Jersey, is visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. R. William Bream on Springs avenue.

Mrs. D. K. Houck has returned to New York City after a visit with Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Weaver, Baltimore street.

Rev. and Mrs. Robert E. Peterman, of McConnellsburg, are visiting at the home of Mrs. Peterman's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Adams, Seminary Ridge.

Miss Sara Huges has returned to Wilkensburg after a visit of several weeks at the home of Dr. and Mrs. T. J. Barkley.

Mr. and Mrs. William Shane; Mr. and Mrs. Baisch and Mrs. Naill, of Washington are guests of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Schriver, Chambersburg street. Mrs. David Morris, of Philadelphia, is a guest at the Schriver home.

James Eckenrode has gone to Brooklyn after spending the summer months at his home here.

Luther Musselman has returned from Atlantic City where he spent the summer.

Miss Ruth Hesson, of Littlestown, is a guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Dougherty.

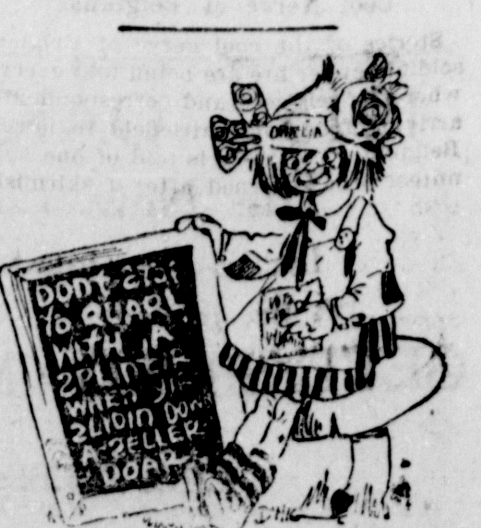
POSTMASTER SUICIDES

Nervous Breakdown From Overwork. Dies in Attic of Home.

William H. Fulton, 60 years old, one of the most prominent business men in lower York county, committed suicide Tuesday by hanging himself in the attic of his residence.

A nervous breakdown brought on by overwork, caused him to end his life. For the last twelve years he was postmaster at Stewartstown, and his resignation from that office was scheduled to go forward to the post-office department Tuesday. He had asked to be relieved from this work because of failing health.

The mercantile business conducted by Mr. Fulton was one of the most prosperous in York county. In addition to this he was president of the Stewartstown Furniture Company and superintendent of the Stewartstown Railroad. He was a leading Republican, and at one time was a candidate for sheriff, but was defeated by E. C. Peeling.



HEROISM, TRAGEDY AND STRIKING INCIDENTS OF EUROPE'S BIG WAR

Thrilling Story of Charge Rivaling That of the Famous Light Brigade.

IN dispatches to the New York Sun and London Mail, from a point behind the British troops which the censor would not permit him to name, a correspondent describes a British charge which, he avers, excelled that of the famous Light brigade at Balaklava.

"The campaign so far," he says, "appears to have been a series of stubborn, disciplined, tactical retreats tempered with some offensive feats of extraordinary gallantry."

"One of these as it was recounted to me deserves to be put beside the most notable feats of the British army."

"The Ninth lancers seem to have repeated under almost the identical conditions the charge of the Light brigade at Balaklava."

"Since the beginning of the fighting the German artillery has been the bane of our troops during the action at —, which is close to the Belgian frontier. Terrible havoc had been caused in our ranks by great shells from a battery of eleven guns inside a wood. By the disposal of large quantities of forage the guns had the appearance of small haystacks or something of the kind. Their first fire caused a terrible loss to our men, who approached unsuspectingly."

Like Charge at Balaklava.

"The same guns continued their fire for several hours with continuous effect, and it seemed impossible to silence their fire, when the Ninth lancers made their heroic attempt."

"They rode straight at the guns, debouching into the open and charging under a hail of melleite or lyddite from other German guns."

"I have not been able to get an accurate estimate of the distance they rode, but they reached the guns—heavy guns almost approximating siege guns in size—cut down all the gunners and put the guns out of action. Then, like their prototypes at Balaklava, they rode back and on their return fell in greater numbers still."

"Get the Guns Back!"

Another gallant deed reported by this correspondent was that of Captain F. O. Grenfell of the Ninth lancers. He was hit in both legs and had two fingers shot off at the same time. Almost as he received these wounds a couple of guns posted near by were deprived of their servicers, all of whom save one were struck by the bursting of shrapnel. The horses for the guns had been placed under cover.

"We'll get the guns back," cried Grenfell, and at that, with a number of his men, in spite of his wounds, he did manage to harness the guns up and get them away."

Men who took part in the South African campaign say that the hottest fighting there was childish compared with that the troops have undergone in Belgium and France.

Scene of Awful Havoc.

A feeling resident of Chantilly tells how the British with their Maxims cut the Germans to ribbons. He was leading off a string of horses along the road when he was held up by English soldiers.

"You had better hurry up," said they, "for those blooming Germans are just around the corner."

"I dropped my horses," he said, "and nipped off into the woods like a fox, made my way to my house, lugged off my wife and wrapped up a few belongings in a horse rug. We had a nightmare of adventures."

"We could not get into Paris, so we drove around it to make our way to Dieppe by the railway line. On the road we were again stopped by English soldiers. More soldiers were behind us, and we thought they were English too."

"No, they are Germans," said the soldiers. "Scuttle around that bend, you're up." Some scuttled, and I saw in a ditch alongside the road a few dozen English soldiers with Maxims showing their noses through the long grass."

"The Germans were a hundred yards or so away when the Maxims let out, slashing men and horses to ribbons. It was a ghastly sight. More Germans were galloping across the fields, and an aeroplane was flying overhead in a circle. It did not seem real at all."

"The English soldiers were firing as hard as they could at the aeroplane, and at the same time the quick fires in the ditch were going full pelt when ever a raiding horseman came along. Behind them artillery was firing, and as the shells tore over our heads the Tommyes would cheer and shout out: 'There goes another blooming rocket! Holler, boys!' And you bet they shouted."

Cool Nerve of Belgians.

Stories of the cool nerve of Belgian soldiers under fire are being told every where by refugees and correspondents arriving from the battlefield in lower Belgium. The story is told of one volunteer who returned after a skirmish with Germans and calmly announced: "Well, I killed two." Then as he filled his pipe he added: "I hit one right there," putting his finger to his forehead. "His helmet went spinning, and I picked it up."

They Need the Money.

It is no disgrace to die now—but it's a mean trick to play on one's relatives

giving. Every now and then the German shells burst, and as we peeped away at 'em we sang 'Roamin' in the Gloamin' and the 'Lass o' Killebrannickie.'"

Somebody in the crowd asked, "What were the Jews doing?"

The Highlander replied: "Their duty. We had three with us, and bonnier and braver lads I don't wish to see. They fought just splendidly."

"Amerikanisher Roast Beef."

William Parker of St. Louis, who arrived in London from Roumania, told of interesting things he had witnessed on his journey. He said:

"When we got to Breslau the mining of the town's approaches was going on and I had a good look at it. They were digging trenches about three miles outside Breslau and burying horrible looking bombs eleven inches in diameter, row after row, as far as I could see. They seemed to fear a Russian attack."

"From Breslau we had a slow but no uncomfortable trip to Berlin. German officers who spoke enough 'American' to make themselves understood saw to it that we got coffee and food at stations along the way."

"You must know that 'American' is now officially recognized as a language. Signs up everywhere say 'Amerikan Spoken Here.' The bill of fare no longer reads 'English roast beef,' but 'Amerikanischer roast beef.' So all along the line it's all American now, not English."

Magic of a German Hair Cut.

H. B. Elgin, Joseph B. Wingsbury and James B. Leslie, all residents of Washington, after being arrested every day in Nuremberg because of their foreign appearance, had their hair clipped and raised small mustaches according to the most approved German fashion.

"We were all arrested, as nearly as I can remember, every day for the first four days," said one of the party. "and each day it was for something different. If we stopped a street car and talked English they had us. One of us who did not know a word of German was copying a steamship advertisement concerning sailing dates one day on the street, thinking to get the information in German and get it translated at his hotel."

"That move 'fixed' him, and a soldier with bayonet and revolver escorted him to headquarters. He couldn't make himself understood and things looked rather blue for a time, but a young German, who had lived in Tampa, Fla., spotted his high crowned American hat, gained entrance to the room and got him off."

"We finally decided to do as most young Germans do, probably because they are all going to war, and have our heads clipped close and raise mustaches. Arrests were not so frequent then."

Saves Women by a Ruse.

H. H. Panek of New York, who returned on the steamship St. Paul as a stowaway passenger, told how he got twenty women out of Paris by a ruse. The women had gathered from the interior of France and were anxious to get to England, but found the trains of cattle cars crowded.

"I told one young woman to faint," said Mr. Panek, "and she did it well. Those aboard the trains rushed out to see the cause of the trouble, and by a prearrangement the other nineteen made for the places left vacant, while I carried the fainting woman aboard in my arms."

"Woman" Spy Fooled Girl.

Miss Diana Leverick of New York, who arrived in Boston from England on the Cunard liner Franconia, told how she became acquainted with a German "woman" while on board a Mediterranean boat bound for London who proved to be a German male spy in disguise and who later was shot.

"Among the passengers was a refined middle-aged German woman who gave the name of Niederhaus," she said. "She bore every evidence of good breeding and made herself very agreeable to all of us. I became very much attached to her. She was so pleasant and affable that certain peculiarities of her gait and face seemed a trifle large, but I liked her so well that I could see nothing strange about her, although some of the other passengers began to comment upon her."

"On the morning of our arrival in London a messenger boy came aboard crying out, 'Telegram for Mrs. Niederhaus.' The woman did not answer. Finally came an official and a squad of soldiers, and she was led away to her cabin. We were amazed when soldiers locked themselves in with her until we learned that she was really a male spy. I read about her in the London Times next day, the paper describing how 'she' was shot by the soldiers."

Proud He Was Shot.

Among the stories of the French wounded is one told of an Algerian rifleman who was taken to Nisy-le-See. He had a bullet in his head and insisted that surgeons operate on him immediately. Finally a surgeon took him to a drug store and extracted the missile.

Then without waiting for the wound to be dressed the Algerian grabbed the bullet and held it out proudly so that those about him could see it.

Canaries to Watch For Aeroplanes.

The newspaper La Liberte of Paris declares that cage birds, especially canaries, never fail to signal the presence of an airplane or an aeroplane by giving a cry of surprise. The paper suggests that they should be used as watch birds.

Aggressive Proverb.

Do not be content with following good advice; catch up with it.—Youth's Companion.

The KITCHEN CUPBOARD

BLUEBERRY DESSERTS.

DINNER MENU.

Chicken Broth With Rice.
Chicken Salad With Egg Sauce.
Mashed Potatoes. Asparagus.
Coleslaw.
Molded Blueberries. Cake.
Coffee.

HOT blueberry sauce poured over slices of cold bread and butter and put in hot oven for a few minutes till heated through and served with whipped cream makes a very delicious dessert and very easily prepared.

Barrios and Cereals.

Rice Pudding With Blueberries.—Make the rice pudding in the usual way, omitting raisins and substituting blueberries.

Molded Blueberries.—To each quart of blueberries add a cupful of sugar and one of water. Stew until every berry is broken, then stir in half a box of gelatin which has been soaked in a little water and then melted over hot water. Pour into cups or a mold and serve with whipped cream.

Cake or Pudding.

Baked Blueberry Pudding.—Sift together two cupfuls of flour, half a cupful of sugar, half a teaspoonful of salt, two heaped teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Work into the mixture two tablespoonfuls of soft butter, then add a well beaten egg and a cupful of sweet milk. Beat together, then stir in carefully three-fourths of a cupful of blueberries that have been floured so they won't fall to the bottom of the mixture. Bake about thirty minutes.

The above makes a very good pudding. Serve it hot with a hot sweet sauce, or hot blueberry sauce can be poured over it.

With Hot Sauce.

Steamed Blueberry Pudding.—Rub a tablespoonful of butter to a cream, work it into a cupful of sugar and add three beaten eggs, beat light. Sift two cupfuls of flour with two teaspoonfuls of baking powder and a quarter of a teaspoonful of salt; add to the sugar and eggs, alternating with a cupful of milk until all has been used, then stir in lightly to prevent them breaking two cupfuls of floured blueberries. Turn the mixture into a mold and steam for one and a half hours, then place in the oven for a few minutes to dry off. Serve with a hot sauce.

Anna Thompson

Curious.

It's curious, but the one who strikes you is the one that is broke.

Easy & Practical Home Dress Making Lessons

Prepared Especially For This Newspaper by Pictorial Review

A SMART LOOSE COAT.

played to make this coat. There are other materials which will answer the purpose just as well, however, chin-chilla cloth being also smart.

The coat is loose and fastens in single breasted effect, having a yoke back and one-piece sleeves. Either a turndown or military collar may finish the neck.

Two and one-half yards of 54-inch material at \$2 a yard will make an exact duplicate of models that sell for \$15 and \$20 in the shops.

First fold the goods; then lay along the lengthwise fold the back and yoke parts of the pattern. The stay may be arranged next the yoke and just below the sleeve, which is on a lengthwise thread. The front, underfacing, belt, collar and cuff are laid along a lengthwise thread. Following these directions will insure good lines for the model.

Now adjust the underfacing to position, underneath front. This may be contrasting material if desired. Pleat, bringing "T" perforations to corresponding double "O" perforations and tack.

Sew yoke to back as notched. Arrange stay underneath back, bringing corresponding small and large "O" perforations in stay and in back at under-arm edge together and tack. Small "O" perforation in belt indicates upper front edge; adjust on front and stitch back edge between single small "O" perforations at under-arm edge. Close under-arm seam as notched; close shoulder seam.

Close back seam of collar indicated by small "O" perforation; sew to neck edge as notched. Roll collar and front as desired.

Close sleeve seam as notched. Close cuff seam as notched to small "O" perforation; sew to sleeve as notched. Sew sleeve in armhole as notched, seam at under-arm seam easing in extra fullness.

Unless a belt in suede is substituted use the same material, as this makes an effective finish.

Pictorial Review pattern No. 5810. Sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years or 32, 34 and 36 inches bust. Price, 15 cents.

Blanket cloth, which comes in very serviceable, yet smart, colors, is recommended.

CUTTING GUIDE 5810

FOLD OF 54 INCH MATERIAL WITH NAP

Skirt, No. 5249. Sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. Price, 15 cents.

UNDER A FLAG OF TRUCE.

A Reunion and a Compact Between the Blue and the Gray.

My father was a private in the Twenty-sixth Michigan and often told the following story, although I was never wise enough to make a note of the date or the name of the engagement. There can be no doubt, however, of the substantial accuracy of the tale.

There had been fighting, but a flag of truce had passed from the Confederate to the Union lines, and firing was suspended. The lines were close together and both behind cover. As the white flag passed out of sight toward headquarters the lines simply flowed together, meeting in the vacant space between. Officers on both sides tried to prevent it, but their efforts were fruitless. Little groups formed here and here and began to barter. The grays had tobacco, and the blues had coffee and a little sugar, and trade was lively for a time. Then they fell to discussing other things, and to understand their conversation it ought to be explained that the practice of firing on a picket line was regarded by these soldiers, hardened though they were by the awful sights of a dozen bloody fields, as little better than murder. Said a gray:

"Why do you fellows fire on picket?"

Blue—Why do you fire on picket?"

Gray—Well, we don't, only when that old Colonel B. from North Carolina is officer of the day; then we have to. He makes us do it. But I tell you, Yank, we'll shoot high! Yes, Yank, we'll shoot high!

The flag of truce came back; the negotiations had failed. The lines reformed, and firing began again. Once more poor humanity referred to the rifle and bayonet the questions it could settle in no other way. But who can doubt that in the hearts of all who witnessed the dramatic scene there was less bitterness than before the truce? There was no vulgar, sordid quarrel; no bitter, personal vendetta. Each side was pledged to the support of antagonistic principles, to maintain which they had staked their lives, but they had no quarrel with their opponents as men.—Youth's Companion.

Stage Bells.

"Parsifal" is interesting, quite apart from its artistic merit, as having had a modern instrument invented for it and named after it. The reproduction of the sound of church bells in opera was long a difficulty. Real bells simply drowned the orchestra, and all substitutes were tried in vain until Dr. Moti designed the Parsifal bell instrument, somewhat on the principle of the grand piano. Each of its five notes has six strings, which are struck by large hammers covered with cotton wool. And the result is as near to the solemn sound of church bells as the theater has been able to get.—Boston Herald.

ANY FOE MIGHT WELL FEAR PARIS

Would Take 500,000 Men to Invest Triple Fortifications.

COVER 400 SQUARE MILES.

French Capital Protected From Bombardment by Ring of Forts Twelve Miles Distant—City Withstood Franco-Prussian War Siege 132 Days. Resistance Now Much Stronger.

The fortifications of Paris and their ability to resist a siege are receiving the close attention of military observers now that Paris is the announced objective point of the German forces, and the French ministry of war has adopted urgent means of strengthening the city's defenses to the utmost.

While the details of the defenses of Paris are surrounded with strict secrecy, yet their general character and formidable strength are well known to military experts.

They consist of three distinct circles sweeping around the city: First, the solid wall of masonry, eighteen feet high, extending for twenty-two miles around the old sections of Paris; second, the system of seventeen detached forts arranged at intervals two miles beyond the wall and making a circuit of the city thirty-four miles in extent, and third, an outer girdle of forts seventy-five miles in circuit on the heights commanding the valley of the Seine.

Each Line of Defense Complete.

Each of these circles of masonry and steel is a complete defense in itself, the forts being linked together with redoubt, bastion and glacis, which permit a crossfire against approach from any direction. The magnitude of the system is shown by its area, which is 400 square miles.

The wall around Paris and the seventeen detached forts two miles beyond it were built by Louis Philippe. They sustained the German siege of 1870-1, and the outer forts have since been greatly strengthened. The third line of forts, on the hills of St. Germain, Corbilly and Villiers, are of modern construction, with the latest types of batteries and heavy guns.

The inner wall about Paris surrounds the best known and most important sections of the city, including the business sections along the grand boulevards, the residence sections on the north and west of the city and the Latin quarter and other sections of the left bank of the Seine. Outside of the wall a circle of suburbs extends for many miles, including Neuilly, Argenteuil, Versailles, Vincennes and many others. The forts of the second and third line of defenses are dotted among these suburbs, protecting them and the approaches to the capital. The wall contains ninety-three bastions and sixty-seven gates. Some of these have been abandoned, owing to the pressure of modern construction and trade. But recent advances received from Paris say that all the gates still existing are now closed at 8 p. m. with rigid regulations against movements from within or without.

The second line of forts includes the famous fortress of Mont Valerien, which was the center of attack in the German siege of 1870. It is strengthened by two groups of works—Pauces Bruyeres and the Chantillon fort and batteries. South of the city is the row of forts at Ivry, Electre, Mont Rouge, Vanves and Issy; north and east of the city are three great forts around St. Denis and two others at Fort Aubervilliers and Fort Charenton, commanding the approaches from the great wood of Bondy.

The outer circle of forts, which are of the most modern type, have from twenty-four to sixty guns and 600 to 1,200 men each.

Could Resist 500,000 Men.

In all the three lines of defenses require 170,000 men to operate them, not counting troops assembled within the city. According to military experts, it would require a force of 500,000 men to invest these defenses.

General von Moltke, field marshal of the German forces at the time of the siege of Paris of 1870-1, said in a report on that siege that the French artillery armament consisted of more than 2,627 pieces, including 200 of the largest caliber of naval ordnance. There were 500 pounds for each gun and a reserve of 3,000,000 kilograms of powder. Von Moltke points out that the bombardment of a fortified place in the heart of an enemy's country is difficult, if not impossible, until the invader is master of the railways or waterways by which heavy siege artillery can be brought up in full quantity. He explains the failure to bombard Paris at the outset of the former siege by saying it would have required 300 heavy guns, with 500 rounds for each gun. The movement forward of these heavy guns would have required 4,500 four wheeled wagons and 10,000 horses, which were not available.

At a later stage the Germans brought up their siege guns, attacking the encinte and ports and dropping 300 to 400 fifteen-centimeter shells into the heart of the city. Notwithstanding the fury of the German attacks, Paris withstood the siege for 132 days. Since then the entirely new and outer third line of defense has been erected, and military experts say the fortifications as a whole are far more formidable than those which resisted the former siege.

Medical Advertising

Have Dark Hair and Look Young

Nobody can Tell when you Darken Gray, Faded Hair with Sage Tea

Grandmother kept her hair beautifully darkened, glossy and abundant with a brew of Sage Tea and Sulphur. Whenever her hair fell out or took on that dull, faded or streaked appearance, this simple mixture was applied with wonderful effect. By asking at any drug store for "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Hair Remedy," you will get a large bottle of this old-time recipe, ready to use, for about 50 cents. This simple mixture can be depended upon to restore natural color and beauty to the hair and is splendid for dandruff, dry, itchy scalp and falling hair.

A well-known downtown druggist says everybody uses Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur, because it darkens so naturally and evenly that nobody can tell it has been applied—it's so easy to use, too. You simply dampen a sponge or soft brush and draw it through your hair, taking one strand at a time. By morning the gray hair disappears; after another application or two, it is restored to its natural color and looks glossy, soft and abundant.

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Excellent government positions await American men and women over 18. Thousands of appointments are made yearly in the Internal Revenue, Post Office, Print & Customs, Immigration, and other Departments. If you can read and write, we can train you in your own home to pass any Civil Service examination and qualify for a government position. Write for our Free Civil Service Book.

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GETTYSBURG MARKETS

Prices at the Gettysburg warehouse corrected daily by C. Milton Wolf, Jr., Successor to J. Geo. Wolf's Sons Co.

	Per Bu.
Wheat	\$1.10
Ear Corn	.90
Rye	.70
New Oats	.40

RETAIL PRICES

	Per 100
Badger Dairy Feed	\$1.35
Hand Packed Bran	1.40
Coarse Spring Bran	1.40
Corn and Oats Chops	1.60
Shomaker Stock Food	1.60
White Middlings	1.70
Rye Chop	1.70
Timothy Hay	.90
Rye Chop	1.65
Baled Straw	.60
Plaster	\$7.50 per ton
Cement	\$1.40 per bbl.
Flour	Per bbl.
Western Flour	6.00
Wheat	1.20
Shelled Corn	1.00
Ear Corn	1.00
Western Oats	.60

THE WESTERN MARYLAND RAILWAY

Time	Route
5:40 A. M.	Daily for New Oxford, Hanover, York and Baltimore.
9:37 A. M.	Daily except Sunday for Hanover, York and intermediate points.
10:24 A. M.	Daily for Hagerstown, Waynesboro, Chambersburg, Hancock, Cumberland, Pittsburgh, Chicago and the West, also Elkins, W. Va.
11:22 P. M.	Daily for Hagerstown, Cumberland, Elkins, Connellsville, Pittsburgh and the West.
2:37 P. M.	Daily for Baltimore and intermediate points.
5:51 P. M.	Daily for Hanover, York, Baltimore and intermediate points.
6:56 P. M.	Daily except Sunday for Hagerstown, Waynesboro, Chambersburg, Shippensburg and intermediate stations.

The FESTIVAL

to have been held last Saturday, on the school grounds at Hunterstown, for the benefit of the M. E. Church has been postponed to

Saturday Sept. 12th

CASH

—FOR—

H:A:Y

H. J. Van Dyke

R. 6, GETTYSBURG

United Phone

I Will be in GETTYSBURG Every TUESDAY, At Pen. Myers' Jewelry Store To Examine Eyes and Fit Glasses.

W. H. DINKLE

Graduate of Optics

World's Greatest Short Stories

No. 1.

THE MAN WITHOUT A COUNTRY

By Edward Everett Hale



EDWARD EVERETT HALE



MARY ROBERTS RINEHART

Twenty-four famous authors were asked recently to name the best short story in the English language. The choice of Mary Roberts Rinehart and Owen Johnson was "The Man Without a Country," by Edward Everett Hale. His works are published by Little, Brown & Co.

PART II.

NOLAN must have been in every sea and yet almost never on land. He told me once, with a grave smile, that no man in the world lived so methodical a life as he. "You know the boys say I am the Iron Mask," he said. "You know how busy he was." He said it did not do for any one to try to read all the time more than to do anything else all the time. "Then," he said, "I keep up my notebooks, writing in them at such and such hours from what I have been reading, and I include in them my scrapbooks." These were very curious indeed. He had six or eight, of different subjects. There was one of history, one of natural science, one which he called "odds and ends." But they were not merely books of extracts from newspapers. They had bits of plants and ribbons, shells tied on and carved scraps of bone and wood, which he had taught the men to cut for him, and they were beautifully illustrated.

Still he grew very old, he always went aloft a great deal. He always kept up his exercise, and I never heard that he was ill. If any other man was ill he was the kindest nurse in the world, and he knew more than half the surgeons do. Then if anybody was sick or died, or if the captain wanted him to on any other occasion, he was always ready to read prayers. I have remarked that he read beautifully.

My own acquaintance with Philip Nolan began six or eight years after the war, on my first voyage after it was appointed a midshipman. It was in the first days after our slave trade treaty, while the reigning house, which was still the house of Virginia, had still a sort of sentimentalism about the suppression of the horrors of the Middle Passage, and something was sometimes done that way. I first came to understand anything about "the man without a country" one day when we overhauled a dirty little schooner which had slaves on board. An officer went to take charge of her, and after a few minutes he sent back his boy to ask that some one might be sent, a man who could speak Portuguese. We were all looking over the rail when the message came, and we all wished we could interpret from the captain asked who spoke Portuguese. But none of the officers did, and just as the captain was sending forward to ask if any of the people could, Nolan stepped out and said he should be glad to interpret if the captain wished, as he understood the language. The captain thanked him, fitted out another boat with him, and in this boat it was my luck to go.

When we got there it was such a scene as you seldom see and never want to. Nastiness beyond account, and chaos run loose in the midst of the nastiness. The negroes were, most of them, out of the hold and swarming all round the dirty deck, with a central throng surrounding Vaughan and addressing him in every dialect and patois of a dialect, from the Zulu click up to the Parisian of Bellefleur.

As we came on deck Vaughan looked down from a bargeboard on which he had been leaning in desperation and said: "Our God's name, there anybody who can make these wretches understand something?" Nolan said he could speak Portuguese and one or two fine looking Kroomen were dragged out, who, as it had been found already, had worked for the Portuguese at Fernando Po.

"Tell them they are free," said Vaughan, "and tell them that these rascals are to be hanged as soon as we can get rope enough."

Nolan explained it in such Portuguese as the Kroomen could understand and they in turn to such of the negroes as could understand them. Then there was such a yell of delight, alighting of fists, leaping and dancing, kissing of Nolan's feet and a general rush made to the bargeboard by way of spontaneous worship of Vaughan as the deus ex machina of the occasion.

"Tell them," said Vaughan, well pleased, "that I will take them all to Cape Palmas."

This did not answer so well. Cape Palmas was practically as far from the homes of most of them as New Orleans or Rio Janeiro was—that is, they would be eternally separated from home there. And their interpreters, as we could understand, instantly said, "Ah, non Palmas," and began to propose infinite other expedients in most voluble language. Vaughan was rather disappointed at this result of his liberality and asked Nolan eagerly what they said. The drops stood on poor Nolan's white forehead as he hushed the men down, and said:

"He says 'Not Palmas.' He says, 'Take us home, take us to our own country, take us to our own house, take us to our own pickaninies and our own women.' And this one says, 'choked out Nolan, 'that he has not

heard a word from his home in six months, while he has been locked up in an infernal barracoon."

Vaughan always said he grew gray himself while Nolan struggled through this interpretation. I, who did not understand anything of the passion involved in it, saw that the very elements were melting with fervent heat and that something was to pay somewhere. Even the negroes themselves stopped howling as they saw Nolan's agony and Vaughan's almost equal agony of sympathy. As quick as he could get words, he said:

"Tell them yes, yes. Tell them they shall go to the Mountains of the Moon if they will. If I sail the schooner through the Great White desert they shall go home!"

And after some fashion Nolan said so. And they all fell to kissing him and wanted to rub his nose with theirs.

But he could not stand it long, and, getting Vaughan to say he might go back, he beckoned me down into our boat. As we lay back in the stern sheets and the men gave way, he said to me: "Youngster, let that show you what it is to be without a family, without a home and without a country. And if you are ever tempted to say a word or to do a thing that shall put a bar between you and your family, your home and your country, pray God in his mercy to take you that instant home to his own heaven. Stick by your family, boy. Forget you have a wife, while you do everything for them. Think of your home, boy. Write and send and talk about it. Let it be nearer and nearer to your thought the farther you have to travel from it, and rush back to it when you are free, as that poor black slave is doing now. And for your country, boy, and the words rattled in his throat, "and for that flag," and he pointed to the ship.

"Never dream a dream of serving her as she bids you, though the service carry you through a thousand hells. No matter what happens to you, no matter who flatters you or who abuses you, never look at another flag, never let a night pass but you pray God to bless that flag. Remember, boy, that behind all these men you have to do with, behind officers and government and people even, there is the country herself, your country, and that you belong to her as you belong to your own mother. Stand by her, boy, as you would stand by your mother if those devils there had got hold of her today!"

I was frightened to death by his calm, hard passion, but I blundered out that I would, by all that was holy, and that I had never thought of doing anything else. He hardly seemed to hear me, but he did, almost in a whisper, say, "Oh, if anybody had said so to me when I was of your age!"

I think it was this half confidence of his, which I never abused, for I never told this story till now, which afterward made us great friends. He was very kind to me. When we parted from him in St. Thomas harbor at the end of our cruise I was more sorry than I can tell. I was very glad to meet him again in 1830, and later in life, when I thought I had some influence in Washington. I moved heaven and earth to have him discharged. But it was like getting a ghost out of prison. They pretended there was no such man and never was such a man. They will say so at the department now.

There is a story that Nolan met Burr once on one of our vessels, when a party of Americans came on board in the Mediterranean. But this I believe to be a lie; or, rather, it is a myth, well founded, involving a tremendous blowing up with which he sank Burr—asking him how he liked to be "without a country."

After that cruise I never saw Nolan again. I wrote to him at least twice a year, for in that voyage we became even confidentially intimate; but he never wrote to me. The other men tell me that in those fifteen years he aged very fast. And now it seems the dear old fellow is dead. He has found a home at last, and a country.

Since writing this I have received from Danforth, who is on board the Levant, a letter which gives an account of Nolan's last hours. It removes all my doubts about telling this story.

To understand the first words of the letter the nonprofessional reader should remember that after 1817 the position of every officer who had Nolan in charge was one of the greatest delicacy. The government had failed to renew the order of 1807 regarding him. What was a man to do? Should he let him go? What, then, if he were called to account by the department for violating the order of 1807? Should he keep him? What, then, if Nolan should be liberated some day and should bring an action for false imprisonment or kidnapping against every man who had had him in charge? The secretary at

ways said, as they so often do at Washington, that there were no special orders to give and that we must act on our own judgment.

Here is the letter:

Levant, 2° 2' S. @ 121° W.

Dear Fred—I try to find heart and life to tell you that it is all over with dear old Nolan. The doctor had been watching him very carefully and yesterday morning came to me and told me that Nolan was not so well and had not left his stateroom, a thing I never remembered before. He had let the doctor come and see him as he lay there. The first time the doctor had been to the stateroom, and he said he should like to see me. Oh, dear, do you remember the mysteries we boys used to invent about his room in the old Luttrell days? Well, I went in, and there, to be sure, the poor fellow lay in his berth, smiling pleasantly as he gave me his hand, but looking very frail. I could not help a glance round, which showed me what a little shrine he had made of the box he was lying in. The stars and stripes were tacked up above and around a picture of Washington, and he had painted a majestic eagle, with lightning bolts blazing from his beak and his foot clapping the whole globe, which his wings overshadowed. The dear old boy saw my glance and said, with a sad smile, "Here, you see I have a country." And he pointed to the foot of his bed, where I had not seen before a great map of the United States as he had drawn it from memory and which he had there to look upon as he lay. Quiet, queer old names were on it in large letters. "Oh, Danforth," he said, "I know I am dying. I cannot get home. Surely you will tell me something now—stop, stop! Do not speak till I say what I am sure you know—that there is not in America a more loyal man than I. There cannot be a man who loves the old flag as I do or prays for it as I do or hopes for it as I do. There are thirty-four stars in it now, Danforth. I thank God for that, though I do not know what their names are. There has never been one taken away. I thank God for that. I know by that that there has never been any successful Burr. Oh, Danforth, Danforth, he sighed out, "tell me—tell me something—tell me everything, Danforth, before I die!"

Ingham, I swear to you that I felt like a monster that I had not told him everything before. Danger or no danger, delicacy or no delicacy, who was I that I should have kept this from him? But this time over this dear, sainted old man who had years ago exalted in his whole manhood the life of a boy's treason? "Mr. Nolan," said I, "I will tell you everything you ask about, only where shall I begin?"

Oh, the blessed smile that crept over his white face! And he pressed my hand and said: "God bless you! Tell me their names," he said, and he pointed to the stars on the flag.

Well, I told him the names in as good order as I could, and he bade me take down his beautiful map and draw them in as I best could with my pencil. He was wild with delight about Texas; told me how his brother died there. He had marked a gold mine there, he supposed, his brother's grave was, and he had guessed at Texas. Then he was delighted as he saw California and Oregon. That, he said, he had suspected partly because he had never been permitted to land on that shore, though the ships were so much. "And the men," said he, laughing, "brought off a good deal besides furs." Then he went back—heaven, how far!—to ask about the Chesapeake and what was done to Barron for surrendering the *Leopard* to the British. But he never told again, and he ground his teeth with the only passion he showed. But in a moment that was over, and he said, "God forgive me, for I am sure I forgive him." Then he asked about the old war and settled down more quietly, and happily to hear me tell in an hour the history of fifty years.

How I wished it had been somebody who knew something! I felt you, Ingham, it was a hard thing to converse the last hour of a century into the talk with a sick man. And I do not now know what I told him of emigration and the means of it, of steamboats and railroads and telegraphs, of inventions and books and literature, of the colleges and West Point, and the great army, and the queerest interruptions that ever you heard. You see, it was Robinson Crusoe asking all the accumulated questions of fifty years.

Remember he asked all of a sudden who was president now, and when I told him he asked if Old Abe was General Benjamin Lincoln's son. He said he met Old General Lincoln when he was quite a boy himself at some Indian treaty. I said no; that Old Abe was a Kentuckian, and he could not tell him what his family was. He had worked up from the ranks. "Good for him!" cried Nolan. "I am glad of that. As I have brooded and wondered I have thought our danger was in keeping up those regular successions in the first families. I told him everything I could think of that would show the grandeur of his country and its prosperity.

And he drank it in and enjoyed it as I could tell you. He grew more and more silent, yet I never thought he was tired or faint. I gave him a glass of water, but he just wet his lips and told me not to go away. Then he asked me to bring the Presbyterian Book of Public Prayer, which lay here, and he said with a smile that it would open at the right place, and so it did. There was his double red mark down the page, and I knelt down and read, and he repeated with me. For ourselves and our country, O gracious God, that thou, that thou, that thou, understanding our manifold transgressions of thy holy laws, thou hast continued to us thy marvelous kindness, and so to the end of that thanksgiving. Then he turned to the end of the same book, and I read the words more and more. Most heartily we beseech thee with thy favor to behold and bless thy servant, the president of the United States, and all others in authority, and the rest of the Episcopal collect. "Danforth," said he, "I have read those words night and morning—it is now fifty-five years." And then he said he would go to sleep. He bent me down over him and kissed me, and he said, "Look in my Bible, Danforth, when I am gone, and I will wait away. But I had no thought it was the end. I thought he was tired and would sleep. I knew he was happy, and I wanted him to be alone.

And in an hour when the doctor went in gently he found Nolan had breathed his life away with a smile. He had something pressed close to his lips. It was his father's badge of the Order of Cincinnati.

We looked in his Bible, and there was a slip of paper at the place where he had marked the text.

"They desire a country, even a heavenly; wherefore God is not ashamed to be called their God: for he hath prepared for them a city."

On this slip of paper he had written: "Bury me in the sea. It has been my home, and I love it. But will not some one set up a stone for my memory at Fort Adams or at Orleans, that my disgrace may not be more than I ought to bear? Say on it."

In memory of PHILIP NOLAN, Lieutenant in the army of the United States.

"He loved his country as no other man has loved her, but no man deserved less at her hands."

Parlor Tricks.

Bill—Did you ever take part in any parlor tricks? Jim—Oh, yes, that's how my wife has enjoyed the little partying for years.

NATIONAL PAY DAY

It Comes Twice a Month in the District of Columbia.

CRISP NEW BILLS ARE USED.

They Come, as a Rule, Fresh From the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. Extreme Care In Counting the Money and in Safeguarding it in Transit.

Uncle Sam pays his employees in the District of Columbia on the 15th and the last day of every month.

Government pay days in Washington are important dates, both to the employees and to the merchants and others among whom the pay is distributed.

Uncle Sam's paymaster in each department is known as the disbursing clerk or officer. This person is always popular. When the disbursing clerk begins preparations to "pay off" the first thing he does is to draw a check for the amount needed and take it to the treasury department to have it cashed. The check is honored because it has been previously arranged for by what is termed an accountable warrant drawn and signed by the head of the department. Such warrants are issued as they are needed by the secretary or head of each department.

If the department is large, and most of Uncle Sam's departments in the District are, the disbursing clerk is usually accompanied by an assistant on his trip for the pay money. Both are equipped with stout bags to carry the money and are always well armed.

When the disbursing clerk has procured the money the next thing is to get in readiness for pay day. This is the biggest end of the work, but a little machine is now used in most all the departments to lighten the task.

In the getting ready process the first thing the disbursing clerk does is to count the money very carefully. This particular counting, by the way, is only one of the great number of countings to which the money used in paying off Uncle Sam's district employees is subjected. It is estimated, including the counts from the time the money issues from the bureau of engraving and printing to the time its circulation broadens into the vast pay day channel, that it is gone over on an average of a hundred times.

The machine prepares the envelopes, and after the disbursing clerk has counted the money he and his assistants place the required amount in each envelope. In a few departments the employees form a line and sign a ledger to receive their pay, but the general rule is for the paying clerks to take the pay envelopes around and distribute them.

The bulk of money used by Uncle Sam in paying off in the District is usually fresh and crisp from the bureau of engraving and printing. Oftentimes every bill in the payroll of every department has never known a fold or crease and is as flat and as free from wrinkles as it was the moment it came from the press. As a rule, the disbursing clerks of each department endeavor to pay off with brand new bills. Tightly folded bills are never given to Uncle Sam's employees.

All the bills come from the "big print shop" as the bureau of engraving and printing is familiarly known in Washington. From that place the money is transferred to the United States treasury. It is removed in a closed van and is guarded at the rear by four to six detectives, mounted policemen and secret service men. It is received at the treasury department and receipted for to those officials when taken away by the disbursing clerks of the various departments.

After it leaves the treasury department the officials there are no longer responsible for it, and it becomes the care of the officials of the departments to which it has been consigned.

When the number of employees of a department is so great as to make the pay roll a rather huge affair, the money is not carried away from the treasury in bags by the disbursing clerk and his assistant, but is transferred in a wagon.

These wagons are kept under strict guard while they are in transit and are being unloaded, and the money removed to the office of the disbursing clerks. To the casual observer it may possibly seem that those handling the money are careless with it and are running a dangerous risk by exposing the packages or bags, as the case may be, to passersby.

But should the casual observer have any anxiety about this it would be just as well to nlay it at once, for not only is there a policeman or two close at hand, but secret service men are there also, and the misguided wrongdoer who might hope to grab a package and make his escape is the wildest possible visionary.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Way Out.

An Indian missionary, a visitor to New York, says that an Irish waiter at his hotel became rather confidential one day when things were unusually quiet.

"He told me," says the missionary, "that in three years he hoped to return to the Emerald Isle and end his days in peace on the little farm that he was able to call his own—in extent about sixteen acres. Then he went on, 'He said, yer rivilence, I want to go to heaven when I die, and that is impossible from New York.'—New York Post.

Happiness is not perfected until it is shared.—Jane Porter

Bull's Head Not Bull.

Bulls do not keep to the farm in Ireland. Some wander around the house. The other day a small Harlem girl demonstrated how a bull could be made. They were having ice cream

TRICKY TRANSPORTATION.

His Travel Was Enlivened by a Musical Accompaniment.

When war is in the air on the continent of Europe a man who is liable for military service often finds it very difficult to escape from the country. In the Wide World Magazine T. J. Thomas tells the story of the escape of one Petru Cocan from Hungary when on account of the Balkan crisis the decree had gone forth that no man between the ages of sixteen and fifty-two should leave the country without a passport.

Cocan, who was a Roumanian by birth and had lived in America, could not get a passport. He then went to the agent of a transatlantic line and bought a ticket for America on the assurance that the agent would get him out of the country. After several days of suspense Cocan, with three other fugitives, was sent to a place near the border, where they were met according to agreement by a band of Roumanians disguised as kypsy musicians, four of whom carried huge bass viols. The backs were removed from the viols, and in each there was a small seat. Cocan and his fellow fugitives took their places, the backs were fastened on the viols, and again the musicians set out for the border. All passed the guard safely except Cocan. His bearer got into a dispute with a soldier of the guard, the quarrel waxed violent, the bass viol fell to the ground, the back came off, and Cocan landed in a ditch by the roadside. He was arrested and sent home again.

He tried the same trick again, but on a different road and at a place on the border far removed from the first attempt. This time he made his escape, but as the musicians were crossing the border the soldiers of the guard demanded a tune, and Cocan endured the agony of sitting inside a bass viol while it was played upon. The noise in the narrow space was deafening. After his many adventures Cocan arrived safely at Canton, O.

HAUGHTY DUSKY ROYALTY.

When This King Waved His Toes He Insulted Guest Fied.

There was much ceremony observed at the African king's court, says John H. Weeks in his book, "Among the Primitive Bakongo." No one approached him without first seeking his permission, and no one is allowed to sit on a chair in his presence except his sons and nephews.

Ordinary men approaching the king had to kneel three times—once just inside the last entrance to the king's enclosure, then near the door of the "palace" and lastly immediately in front of his majesty. And the last time they knelt they put the palms of their hands together, rubbed their little fingers in the dirt and then transferred the dirt from their little fingers to their foreheads or temples and clapped their hands. This ceremony they repeated three times at the last kneeling place, and the king answered by putting the palms of his hands across each other, with the fingers of the right hand well above the thumb and index finger of the left hand, and waving them. If the king did not answer thus or if he thrust out his foot and waved his toes, which was an insult, the sooner the man retreated the better for him.

If a man omitted to send or take the king a share of his trading products he would not be favorably received and might expect to see his majesty's toes wave instead of his fingers. Well to do chiefs who failed to send him occasional presents were also coldly received, and the waving toes reminded them of their delinquencies. No written account was kept, but the king, like all natives, had a remarkable memory for what was owing him and never forgot when a debt was to be paid or a present was due. Chiefs and noblemen had to render homage to the king the same as ordinary men, but not every time they went into his presence.—Washington Post.

A Broken Pledge.

There used to be in Albany an eccentric character named Pete, who pledged himself to be neither shaved nor shorn until Stephen A. Douglas came to the presidency. He did not keep his resolution, however. One day John Morgan, a negro, who had acted as barber for many governors and who described himself on a sign over his shop door in Greene street as a "tonsoir operator and capillary abridger," had a slip posted on the mirror in front of his "operating chair" on which he had written, "Douglas not elected, but Pete's hair is off."

Amounts to the Same Thing.

Two young Clevelanders met on the street. One of them said: "Well, I understand that our old friend Griggs has gone and married a wife."

"It's not true. I understand nothing of the sort."

"What? Well, what did you hear about it?"

"I understand that a widow has gone and married our friend Griggs."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Foreign Relations Can't Vote.

"What is your opinion of our foreign relations?" asked the patriotic citizen.

"They don't do you any good," replied the local politician. "What you want is a lot of relations right here in your own country that'll vote the way you tell 'em to."—Washington Star.

She Thinks She Does.

Miss Fluff—Mr. Deepthought, do you think marriage is a failure? Mr. Deepthought—Well, the bride never gets the best man.—Judge.

Idleness is the greatest prodigality in the world.

at her nouse, and her small brother, having eaten his share, asked: "Mamma, have you any more cream outside?" The little girl replied: "Of course not! If there was any tea cream outside I'd have it in here."

Sunday School's Unique Record.
Scholars of Lewes (Eng.) Baptist Sunday school have established a remarkable record for attendance. One lad, Joseph Hook, has not been absent or late for fourteen years, while a girl, Minnie Langridge, has thirteen years' perfect attendance to her credit. Four others have made eight years' complete attendance, one seven years, seven six years and three five years. Thus seventeen scholars have an aggregate of 123 years' unbroken attendance between them.

"Potato Rings" Prized.
What is commonly called a "potato ring" was recently sold in London for \$920. These exquisite examples of the work of the eighteenth century Irish silversmiths are not "potato rings" at all. The Irish gentry of the period were addicted to punch after their dinners. A bowl of hot punch quickly leaves a permanent mark on a mahogany table, so these rings were designed as repositories for the punch bowl.

"Happy Dust."
The public health law, as regards the restriction of the sale of habit-forming drugs, is very loosely worded, and even where its provisions should apply effectively, are not observed. Schoolgirls have been found distributing among their mates papers of the dangerous drug, heroin, which they call "happy dust." Physical and mental breakdown follows inevitably the acquirement of this habit.

Clock Had Opened.
A little girl four and one-half years old was asked by her mother to report on the position of the hands of the clock. "Shut tight," she explained, the time being nearly noon. "Oh, come and see, mamma," she exclaimed later. "The clock is wide open now."

Hard on Optimism.
Now some one who doubtless has made a careful study of the subject informs us that happiness depends almost entirely on having money when you need it and we'd like to know how we're going to live up to our resolution not to have any more moments of depression, or anyhow, not very many.—Columbus (O.) Journal.

Dr. J. W. Tudor

Dentist

BIGLERVILLE, PA

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Mrs. S. J. BUMBAUGH, Propr

161 Ocean Avenue

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Open All the Year

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Peaches For Sale

From August 20 to October 1, I will have the best quality of Peaches For Sale at my orchard 2 miles East of Fairfield.

JAMES HOFFMAN

Route 2, Fairfield.

United Phone 201 F

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that an application for the transfer of the Tavern License of William H. Broom, "at Wabash Hotel" in Gettysburg Borough, 3rd ward, for the year ending April 1st 1915 to Jesse McGregor of Pittsburgh Pa. has been filed in my office and will be presented to the Court of Quarter Sessions of Adams County, on Friday the 11th day of September 1914, at 10:30 A.M. when said transfer will be made unless exceptions are filed prior thereto.

WM. E. OLINGER, Clerk Q. S.
WM. HERSH Esq.
Atty. for petitioner.
Sept. 1 1914.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that Emory C. Zepp and wife Mary K. Zepp by Deed of Assignment dated August 19th, 1914, transferred all their property and estate to the undersigned in trust for the benefit of creditors. All persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate to present the same, properly authenticated, to:
FRED C. RILEY,
Assignee,
Gettysburg R. R. No. 3.

Or, William Hersh, Esq.,
Counsel for Assignee,
August 19th, 1914.

DR. M. T. DILL, DENTIST

BIGLERVILLE, PA.

Will be at York Springs

Wednesday of Each

Week.

Medical Advertising

Soft, Fluffy Hair Aids
Beauty and Personality

Girls and women of all ages want to be charming, beautiful and attractive—it's their birthright—but stringy, thin and lifeless hair destroys half the beauty of a pretty face.

If your hair is not beautiful, is falling out, streaky, full of dandruff, too dry, or if the scalp itches and burns, use Parisian Sage. Rub it well into the scalp. It will get right to the hair roots, nourish them, and stimulate the hair to grow strong and luxuriant. Parisian Sage removes dandruff with one application cools and invigorates the scalp and makes the hair doubly beautiful.

Parisian Sage is a scientifically made preparation that gives the hair just what is needed to make it soft, fluffy, thick and gloriously radiant. It is inexpensive, and can be had from any druggist or from People's Drug Store.

TRUSTEES' SALE

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE
SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 19, 1914
NEAR GETTYSBURG.

The undersigned, Trustees appointed by the Orphans Court of Adams County to sell the Real Estate of E. Edward Schriver, late of Gettysburg, deceased, will offer at public sale on the premises the following real estate:—

All that certain Tract of Land situated in Cumberland Township, along the Mummasburg Pike, about one and one-half miles West of Gettysburg, adjoining lands of Diehl, J. L. Butt, D. J. Forney, Jeremiah Bender Farm, J. T. Hartzell property and others, containing 106 acres of land, more or less, improved with a two story brick dwelling house with out-kitchen, frame barn, wagon shed, and out-buildings. Well of water at house and good never failing springs convenient. Some fruit.

This property is right along the U. S. Macadam Road, convenient to markets, school and churches. Desirably located, and land in fair state of cultivation. This property will be sold free and clear of all incumbrances under order of said Court, and possession will be given April 1st, 1915. Terms of sale 25 per cent. in cash or note with approved security on day of sale, and balance upon confirmation of said sale by the Court, April 1st, 1915.

Sale at 1 P. M., when further terms will be made known by:
JOHN H. ECKERT,
WM. F. SCHRIVER,
Trustees for sale of real estate.
William Hersh, Esq.,
Attorney.

BASE BALL SCORES

Following is the Result of Games Played Yesterday.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

At Washington — Washington, 2; Athletics, 0 (1st game). Batteries — Shaw, Henry, Bush, Sehane, 4 (2d game). Batteries — Wyckoff, Schang, Johnson, Harper, Stephens, Henry Williams.

At New York — Boston, 6; New York, 5. Batteries — Gregg, Shore, Thomas, Carrigan; Fisher, Nunnally.

At Detroit — Detroit, 3; Chicago, 1. Batteries — Oldham, Stange; Cicotte, Schalk.

Cleveland-St. Louis not scheduled.

Standing of the Clubs.

W. L. P. C.	W. L. P. C.
Athletics 85 41 556	Chicago 85 48
Boston 76 51 598	New York 58 71 456
Detroit 67 83 575	St. Louis 57 71 456
Washin. 65 69 526	Cleveland 42 87 326

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

At Philadelphia — Philadelphia, 5; Reubach, McCarty.

At Chicago — Chicago, 4; Cincinnati, 3. Batteries — Lavender, Zabel, Archer; Douglas, Ames, Gonzales.

At Boston — Boston, 8; New York, 3. Batteries — James, Gowdy; Marqua, D. Promme, Wiltse, McLaughlin.

At St. Louis-Pittsburgh; game postponed; cold weather.

Standing of the Clubs.

W. L. P. C.	W. L. P. C.
Boston 69 53 566	Philadelphia 57 65 457
New York 68 54 557	Pittsburgh 57 66 443
Chicago 69 55 539	Cincinnati 56 70 443
St. Louis 67 62 515	Baltimore 55 69 444

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

At Brooklyn — Brooklyn, 12; Pittsburgh, 4. Batteries — Fineran, D. Jacket, Land; Dickson, Leclair, Berry. Other clubs not scheduled.

Standing of the Clubs.

W. L. P. C.	W. L. P. C.
Indians 70 55 560	Buffalo 62 59 511
Chicago 69 56 552	Kan. City 60 65 483
Baltimore 65 58 528	St. Louis 56 70 411
Pittsburgh 63 58 521	Pittsburgh 49 73 402

DELAWARE IS FIRST FOR WILSON IN 1916

Democrats Start Boom to Renominate President.

Dover, Del., Sept. 9.—The Delaware state convention of the Democratic party, which assembled here, opened the boom for a second term for President Wilson, with the adoption of a special plank in the platform.

The Delaware delegates at Baltimore cast the first votes for Wilson at the last national convention, and this action by the convention gives Delaware Democrats the honor of having the first convention to boom him for 1916.

The plank in reference to a Wilson second term follows:

"The Democrats of Delaware recall with pride and satisfaction that their representatives at the Baltimore convention were the first to vote for the nomination of President Wilson and that they steadfastly supported him on every ballot. Their confidence in him has only increased. If that be possible, since he became president, and we believe that we have the right to declare again for Woodrow Wilson as our choice for the Democratic nomination in 1916."

Congressman Franklin Proctor was renominated for congress. The nomination was made by acclamation. State Treasurer Charles H. Hastings and State Auditor W. Poole Prettyman also were nominated by acclamation. The platform was adopted with no changes.

SAY FRANCIS JOSEPH IS DEAD

English Weekly Declares Austrian Ruler Expired Twelve Days Ago.

London, Sept. 9. — The African World, a weekly publication, has received information through what it regards as a reliable Austrian source to the effect that the Austrian emperor, Francis Joseph, died twelve days ago. The news of the emperor's death was suppressed in Austria-Hungary, the paper says, because of the dangerous international situation.

Injuries Kill Two.

Lancaster, Pa., Sept. 9. — Charles Smith, fifty-six years old, of this city, died in the Lancaster hospital from injuries suffered when he was caught in an elevator in a Lancaster hotel. Henry Sheaffer, the two-year-old son of Irving and Eva Sheaffer, of near Ephrata, died in the Lancaster hospital from a fracture of the skull. The lad was kicked by a colt.

GENERAL MARKETS

PHILADELPHIA — FLOUR quiet; winter clear, \$4.75@4.90; city mills, fancy, \$6.75@7.

WHEAT firm; No. 2 red, \$1.15@1.20.

CORN quiet; No. 2 yellow, 92@93c.

OATS steady; No. 2 white, 56@57c; lower grades, 54c.

POTATOES steady, at 70@90c, per bushel.

POULTRY Live steady; hens, 17@18c; old roosters, 12@13c. Dressed firm; choice fowls, 20@21c; old roosters, 13c.

BUTTER firm; fancy creamery, 34c; factory, 32c; selected, 35@37c; nearby, 31c; western, 31c.

Live Stock Prices.

CHICAGO — HOGS lower; bulk of sales, \$8.75@9.15; light, \$8.90@9.35; mixed, \$8.55@9.35; heavy, \$8.45@9.20; rough, \$8.45@8.60; pigs, \$5@8.50.

CATTLE dull; heaves, \$6.70@10.75; cubs, \$5.30@9.30; stockers and feeders, \$5.40@8.15; cows and heifers, \$3.85@9.25; calves, \$7.50@11.50.

SHEEP higher; sheep, \$4.85@5.80; yearlings, \$5.50@6.00; lambs, \$6.25@7.90.

Imperial Flour
Sold by Your Grocer
Always :: Satisfies

AUSTRIANS MOVE ON BORDERTOWNS

After Reverse Army Reorganizes and Advances.

THE GERMANS SEND AID

Przemysl Is Under Siege and Czar Rushes Reinforcements Into Galicia.

Petrograd, Sept. 9. — The battle lines of the contending armies in the eastern theatre of war have undergone a complete change in the past twenty-four hours. The situation at present is more promising for the Austrian defenders of Galicia, in the northern section of that province, while to the south, the Russians have taken a firm hold.

Russian newspapers publish a report from a highly authoritative source to the effect that there are signs of a general retreat of the Austrians on their whole front between the rivers Bug and Vistula.

When the Austrians retired from Lemberg, despatches from the front spoke of the retreat as a complete rout. The war office issued a statement in which that version was discounted. The statement declared that Francis Joseph's troops retired in order and that they have formed a junction with reinforcements cast of Grodek and are advancing to give battle.

The new Austrian army numbers 600,000 men and has for its objective the Galicia-Poland frontier. A big battle is imminent there, and the czar is rushing reinforcements to General Ruzsky, commander of the Russian army.

General Ruzsky previously had dispatched a great number of his forces to besiege Przemysl. The Austrian stronghold west of Lemberg. Przemysl is the last barrier between the Russians and a victorious march to the interior, and the Austrian defenders there are offering a stubborn resistance to the Russian assaults.

It is believed that the new Austrian army will strive to form a junction with a large detachment of Germans at the frontier.

The situation in the south, from a Russian viewpoint, is most promising. The Russian cavalry has succeeded in scaling the Carpathian mountains, and it is believed, the objective of the cavalry is Budapest. It will take the invaders days to reach that city, however, as they now are nearly 300 miles to the east of it.

The announcement that the Austrians had formed a new army of defense and were marching north means that they have taken advantage of the division of the Russian army in its effort to catch the fleeing Austrians and at the same time capture Przemysl.

It is also officially announced that the Russian army has taken the offensive along the whole front in eastern Prussia.

Late reports from the front state that in the Austrian defeat east of Lemberg General Ruzsky took 60,000 prisoners. The capture of Mikolajow, twenty-five miles south of Lemberg, was officially announced. This clears the way for an attack on Przemysl from the southeast.

The Austrians appeal for help to their German allies were evidently heard, for the Russians have attacked a German division that has already made its appearance on the left bank of the Vistula.

On the east Prussian frontier there has been nothing beyond unimportant affairs for some days. The sally from Konigsburg and the burning of the bridge at Taplau are the only outstanding features, and both have been dealt with satisfactorily.

Big Battle Raging.

London, Sept. 9.—A dispatch from Rome to the Exchange Telegraph company says:

"A telegram from Vienna states that General Ruzsky, who, following the capture of Lemberg, executed a flank attack northward against the Austrians under General Auffenberg, the Austrian war minister, is engaged in a desperate attempt to annihilate Auffenberg's army. The battle already has been going on three days and is likely to continue several more."

250,000 Russians in France.

Rome, Sept. 9.—According to the Rome Tribune there is in France a total of 250,000 Russian troops. The newspaper attributes Emperor William's presence at Metz to this concentration of the Russians.

BATTLING WITH ARMY WORMS

The army worm is continuing its campaign of devastation in the eastern states. E. L. D. Seymour makes the following suggestion in the New York Tribune as to methods of fighting this enemy to garden and farm:

Since the advance of a horde of the insects is a remarkable sight it is usually easy to know when they are approaching. Immediately your field, lawn or, if possible, your entire property should be protected against them by the simple expedient of plowing furrows around it, leaving the side toward the advancing worms smooth. Sliding down this, they accumulate in the trench and may be destroyed by dragging a log along the furrow. One enterprising farmer ran his automobile back and forth with two wheels in the ditch and killed them by thousands. Or smooth, straight sided holes may be dug in the furrows twenty feet apart, into which the insects tumble, to be killed with kerosene, hot water or by crushing.

MENZIESIA MENACE.

A Shrub That Is a Poison to Live Stock.

A new menace to live stock in the higher altitudes of some of the range states is a straggling, branching shrub from three to seven feet in height known as menziesia. It is found at altitudes of from 3,500 to 6,000 feet in northern California, Wyoming, Oregon, Idaho and Washington. Another species that is not known to be poisonous is found in the southern Alleghenies. In the west the plant grows on the moist northern slopes in open woods and about the "balds."

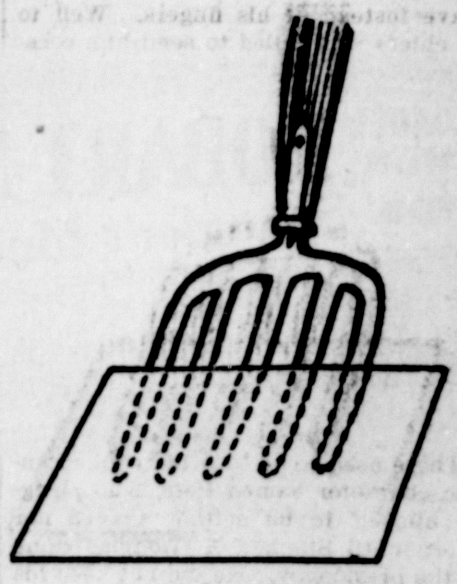
The symptoms of poisoning exhibited by stock are frothing at the mouth, staggering gait, usually more or less paralysis and sometimes difficult breathing and nausea. A considerable quantity of the plant is thought to be necessary to produce dangerous results.

Menziesia is not an appetizing shrub, and sheep will not eat it unless there is a lack of good forage. When driven along trails bordered by the plant they are likely to eat it in considerable amounts. When bedding grounds are frequently used the stock may on account of the scarcity of good grazing eat the leaves of the poisonous shrub.

Although some investigative work has been done by the United States department of agriculture, not much is known about the treatment of poisoned stock. A pamphlet containing a description of the plant has been published. The only remedy at present is prevention. Herdsmen should learn to recognize the plant. The leaves are thin, from one to two inches long and from half an inch to an inch wide. The bell shaped flowers vary from pink to greenish white and are quarter of an inch across, growing from terminal buds and expanding with the leaves.—Country Gentleman.

Handy Stable Scraper.

A very handy stable scraper may be made out of an old broken stable fork. Secure a board about five inches wide and about eight inches longer than the fork is wide. In one edge of the board bore as many holes as



HANDY SCRAPER.

there are tines to the fork, running them in about three inches. One edge of the board is beveled. After the board is made it is thrown out this scraper will be found handy in gathering up the finest particles.

Race Racine Express.

Various estimates have been made of the cost of the Defiance, as well as the Vanitie and the Resolute, the yachts built to battle for the honor of defending the America's cup against Sir Thomas Lipton's challenger Shamrock IV. The war has called off the races.

One of the latest places the cost of the Vanitie and the Resolute at \$200,000 and that of the Defiance at \$100,000.

LIVE STOCK AND DAIRY.

There is nothing better than well cured clover hay or second growth clover hay, writes J. F. Schumann, United States department of agriculture. This should be cut up fine and steamed. Clover is not only highly nutritious, but rich in lime, a substance required by the hens for production of egg shells.

Milk producers who know it best concede that alfalfa is an invaluable feed in the dairy, closely akin to wheat bran in results and usually much less expensive. In the average small town or city there is about one cow for every ten or fifteen people. Therefore in a town of 1,000 population there will probably be 75 to 100 cows. If alfalfa will increase the quantity of their milk and butter fat, giving a product at a lower cost than the concentrated foods, it should be more used. But as yet it is not generally used, because it is not understood and appreciated.

In order to produce desirable flavor it is very essential that the milk and cream be handled under sanitary conditions.

THE KING OF ENGLAND.

No British Commoner Has the Legal Right to Talk to Him.

It is not generally known that there is no right of personal audience of the king of England, and yet it is a well recognized point of constitutional law.

No commoner in the land can claim any such privilege as of right under English law. The matter is one of special privilege even to the members of the house of commons who may have occasion to consult the king on state affairs. Even in such cases the audience is not personal to any member of the house.

"Freedom of access," as it is constitutionally called, is allowed to members of the house of commons through the personality of the speaker. The speaker claims the privilege from the crown through the lord chancellor at the opening of every parliament, the form of request being that the commons "may have access to his majesty's royal person whenever occasion shall require."

The title of speaker, as applied, somewhat to the bewilderment of the ordinary mortal, to the one member of the house of commons who never by any chance makes a speech, really marks his duty of representing his fellow members in this way in necessary interviews with the monarch. He is the speaker for them all.

In the case of members of the house of lords the privilege of audience is personal, as the peers are individually hereditary possessors of the crown. It need not be extended through the lord chancellor, who, indeed, is not necessarily a member of the house of lords at all.—London Cor. New York Sun.

War of the Three Petticoats.

A slighting reference by Frederick the Great to Mme. Pompadour, who was the ruling power in France for a score of years in the days of Louis XV., was one of the chief causes of the Seven Years' war, called by a witty Frenchman the "war of the three petticoats" from the fact that Mme. Pompadour of France, Maria-Theresa of Austria and Catherine II. of Russia were on the same side in it.

Heat of a Match Flame.

The flame of an ordinary match has a much higher temperature than is generally known and will melt cast iron or steel filings. Try it by striking a match and sprinkle the filings through the flame. Sputtering sparks will be the result of the melting metal.—Popular Mechanics.

Sarcasm.

"I'm sending this communication to an editor. Would you write him that if it is too long he might cut it down to suit himself?"

"Indeed, I should. If you didn't mention it such an idea would never occur to him."—Boston Transcript.

Going Too Far.

"Why would not Jiggs patronize the fortune teller? Was he afraid to have his future told?"

"Oh, no; he said he didn't care what she said about his future, but she threatened also to tell his past."—Buffalo Express.

Literary Elegance.

"Some of your hymns are very poor poetry," said the critical theologian.

"That doesn't signify anything," replied the clergyman. "We all know of some very fine poetry that would make exceedingly poor hymns."—Washington Star.

Contradictory Language.

When two railroad locomotives come together we say it's a collision, but when two babies come together we say it's twins.—Strickland W. Gillilan.

ROUND THE WORLD

Java last year produced 2,208 troy pounds of gold.

Leeds, England, spends \$1,500 yearly for music in parks.

Servia has \$12,000,000 invested in industrial enterprises.

The Azores last year sent 6,000 settlers to the United States.

Hoboken, N. J., has a new lacemaking plant costing \$250,000.

Philadelphians last year consumed 105,000,000 gallons of water.

A Springfield (Mass.) man has a meerschmum pipe 103 years old.

Philadelphia's annual water consumption is 178 gallons per capita.

Water from King Solomon's sealed fountain is now piped through the streets of Jerusalem.

Engineers estimate the available water power of Oregon as more than 13,000,000 horsepower.

While the population of France increased in 1913 by 41,901, that of Germany increased by about 800,000.

The London policeman arrests on an average seven persons a year; the Parisian policeman arrests twenty-nine.

At Saffron Walden, England, \$5,000 has been spent on radium for a patient who is in receipt of out-relief.

The price of bread in Ecuador has been greatly reduced by the installing of German breadmaking machinery.

Egypt is adopting modern agricultural machinery after using the most primitive kinds for thousands of years.

The largest sponge ever found came from the Mediterranean. It was three feet across and ten feet in circumference.

Philippines of the rising generation are discarding the native footwear and are adopting shoes of American and European designs.

Altogether Ohio has seventy-eight miles of concrete roads, 440 miles of brick roads, 42,000 of macadam and 13,900 of gravel.

Early history points very clearly to the West Indies and the adjacent mainland as the original home of the yellow fever mosquito.

Australians still lead the world as tea drinkers, 7.8 pounds being each Australian's yearly allowance. New Zealanders drink 6.78 pounds a head yearly.

Philadelphia uses an accurate testing plant, carried on an automobile, to ascertain whether its various forms of street lights are maintained at contract standard.

The largest settlement in Greenland is Sogboven, which has a population of 700, and the smallest is Skapseng, in north Greenland, with forty-six inhabitants.

The Sanjia (Ola) Canadian says that Thomas Collins, the first concession of Haddup township, who is ninety-nine and one-half years old, has just commenced taking music lessons.

Recently invented candles, made of metallic magnesium and aluminum for making motion pictures, at night, protect their light about thirty-three times as far as an ordinary candle.

The diseases to which emulsion workers are subject, according to a French authority, are due to the fact that when air is compressed hydraulically it loses nearly one-fifth of its oxygen.

Alcohol can be economically purified from the refuse of the bequequina plant after the distillate has been extracted, a process for the purpose having been invented by a Mexican planter.

Twelve million caterpillars, weighing over nineteen tons, have been collected on the Kowloon pine plantations at Hongkong, where the governor has recommended a grant in aid for their destruction.

A branch of the Japan tourist bureau was opened in Nagasaki last year. It furnishes itineraries of tours through Japan and other information concerning travel, hotels, maps and guide books for the asking.

The rate of growth of mahogany is shown in southern Nigeria, where the site of a town destroyed sixty years ago has been covered with a forest containing mahogany trees, some of which are more than ten feet in diameter.

Waste in coal has practically been eliminated. Even the waste from the culm bank washers is now being utilized, for it is flushed into the mines and partly fills old workings, where it cements together and furnishes support to the roof when the coal previously left for pillars is removed.

An interesting feature of the production of anthracite coal in Pennsylvania is the comparatively recent utilization of the smaller sizes of coal. Since the first washery was constructed in 1890 the total recovery of useful fuel shipped from the waste heaps, or culm banks, has amounted to 49,329,376 long tons.

PROTECTION
Against Burglary Against Fire Against Decay

Once your house is properly painted it is insured against decay. Decay is just as destructive as fire.

Paint, to serve its real purpose, must protect—a pleasing effect is only a by-product. Buy your house paint with this thought in mind, then you will think about quality as well as color.

SWP
(Sherwin-Williams House Paint)

has in it the staying, weather-resisting properties that give a house protection. It has wonderful covering power, it holds its color and it everlastingly sticks to its job. It is real insurance. It insures protection from the elements; it insures value in your property; it insures beauty and distinction.

There is a special Sherwin-Williams product for every surface around the home—Mar-not for floors, Flat-Tone for walls, Porch and Deck Paint for outside floors, etc. Tell us what you want to paint and we will sell you the best for your purpose.

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS & VARNISHES

GETTYSBURG DEPARTMENT STORE

FARMS AND PROPERTIES AT PRIVATE SALE BY
W. A. Taughinbaugh
Real Estate Agent

FARMS.

60 acre farm 1 1/2 miles from Guldens St., 3 miles from New Oxford, with 8 room stone house, barn, wagon shed, buggy shed, hog pen, silo, 1 acre of good timber, 2700 fruit trees, all kinds of fruit, fruit soil, running water through farm. Here is one of the best propositions for making money. Price \$3500.

86 acre farm, 1 1/2 miles from Fairfield, new house and barn, running water through farm, fine lot of timber, best of fruit land, cultivation, fine location for putting up buildings. Price \$3500.

17 acres of land near Hampton, land in the best state of cultivation, fine location for putting up buildings. Price \$1000.

61 acre farm, 30 acres of timber, log house, barn and spring house, located 3 miles from Fairfield, fruit soil, the best of fruit land, cultivation, fine location for putting up buildings. Price \$1800.

64 acre farm, in Huntington township, here is a cheap farm. Price \$5000.

150 acre farm, Straban township, good buildings, good land, Price \$5000.

124 acre farm, Franklin township, good buildings, good land, Price \$2500.

90 acre farm, Straban township, brick house, barn, good land, Price \$2700.

60 acre farm, Latimore township, stone house, new barn, good land, Price \$2700.

PROPERTIES.

Property in New Oxford, new house, all conveniences, \$2500.

Property in New Oxford, Good house, all conveniences and 3 lots, \$3000.

Property in New Oxford, double frame house, Apply.

2 properties located in New Chester, price very low, Apply.

New double brick house in Gettysburg, Apply.

Brick house, Fairfield, good home, Apply.

Frame house, Arendtsville, fine location, good condition, Apply.

If you are interested in a farm or property, write or call on

W. A. TAUGHINBAUGH,
Real Estate Agent.

128 York Street, Gettysburg, Pa.

SOLD, 144 acre farm of T. C. Grove, Straban Twp., to Orville S. Riley.

PEACHES

Those who want fine peaches Come to Linn's Orchard, Fairfield.

For size, quality, flavor and measure no one has better. Prices reasonable. Can get peaches anytime.

BOTH PHONES

W. M. LINN
FAIRFIELD.

DOINGS OF THE VAN LOONS

OH, PA THIS IS TERRIBLE! HOW COULD GRACE RUN AWAY FROM HER WEDDING LIKE THAT! BOO-HOO!

IT'S A SHAME AND A DISGRACE FOR US

AND MY DREAM OF A RICH SON-IN-LAW BLASTED FOREVER! WOE!

NOBLE GIRL!

OH DEAR ANGELINE, THIS IS INDEED A SAD AFFAIR! YOU DO FEEL VERY BAD ABOUT IT, DON'T YOU ANGELINE?

YES M BOO-HOO

WY, SHOULDN'T I FEEL BAD, I WENT UND BUGHT TWO POUNDS OF RICE WIT' MY OWN MONEY UND NO BRIDE TO THROW IT ON!

Did Grace ever dream her act would cause such wide spread misery?

Bargains

We love to give bargains as much as you love to get them. It's a part of our duty to you to sell goods as low as we can and to quote special prices whenever possible.

But it is our greater duty to you to see to it that neither we nor you shall be tempted by a low price to buy anything that isn't worth having.

The true measure of a bargain is quality—not price. It's what you get—not what you pay, that counts.

Bargains here are genuine, true, sound, perfect plums that occasionally drop from the trees of trade.

They are always goods that are truly worth more at the time you buy—not merely goods that at one time may have been worth more, and they are never goods that were made expressly to sell cheap. For such goods are never bargains at all.

You'll find in our ready-to-wear department Wooltex and other makes of coats and suits so reasonably priced that they represent real bargains any time you purchase them. See them early.

G. W. Weaver & Son
The Store That Sells Wooltex
Coats Suits Skirts

For Sale! For Sale!

I will have one hundred head of young, thrifty

Well Bred Stock Steers

Weigh from 500 to 700 lbs.,

For Sale at Gettysburg, on

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5,

Farmers you will save money by buying feed cattle now

WILL HAVE CATTLE ON HAND ALL THE TIME

C. T. LOWER.

FOR SALE

The farm of A. D. Taylor, deceased, in fruit belt of Adams county, located one mile north of Arendtsville, in Menallen Twp., consisting of **ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY (140) ACRES.** About fifty (50) acres clear land and remainder in timber. Contains some young Fruit Trees.

To be sold **SEPT. 12th, 1914, at 2:00 p. m.**

MRS. A. D. TAYLOR.
C. G. TAYLOR,
Arendtsville, Pa.

PUBLIC SALE

OF A CARLOAD OF

Virginia Horse and Mule Colts

And 100 Head of Cattle

At my Stables at Littlestown, Pa.

On SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1914.

This is a fine lot of Stock consisting of **Weanlings, One, Two and Three Year Old Colts** **Fresh Cows, Springing Cows, Small and Springing Heifers** **Steers from 300 to 700 lbs., Bulls from 300 to 900 lbs. and 14 Stock Hogs.**

One car load of these cattle will be Holsteins from New York State. Farmers in need of any of the above stock will do well to attend this sale, as you all know that if you bid you will get them, make or lose. Please tell your neighbors about this sale.

Sale to start at 1 o'clock P. M., rain or shine. Liberal credit will be given.

HOWARD J. SPALDING

I have sold out the Hotel Business and intend to devote all my time to buying and selling horses and cattle. Farmers having anything to sell please or drop me a card, and I will call and buy your stock.

The A. B. C. Class

Of the ORRTANNA SUNDAY SCHOOL will hold a

SOCIAL

At the Home of IRA BIESECKER on

Saturday Evening, SEPT. 12th.

Refreshments of Various Kinds will be on Sale

EVERYBODY IS WELCOMED TO THIS SOCIAL

A Double Mistake

By SARAH BAXTER

"Mr. Popenjoy!" announced a maid in a black uniform, white apron and dainty cap to Miss Angela Rivers, who was standing before a mirror in her dressing room.

"Tell him I'll be down directly." The visit was not unexpected. Miss Rivers' mother, a widow, had some time before written her daughter that she had decided to marry again; that her fiancé was not by any means an old man, but full of life and spirits. It would be useful to them both. His name was Roger Popenjoy, and he was quite well off. The mother, who was not given to long letters, deemed this quite a sufficient explanation for the present and closed by saying that Mr. Popenjoy would be in the city where they lived and would call that very day to make the daughter's acquaintance.

When her toilet had been satisfactorily arranged Miss Rivers went down stairs to meet her future stepfather. She was surprised to see a man about thirty years old and with all the airs and graces of a man of the world. Her mother was only forty, but Angela never dreamed that she would marry a man ten years younger than herself. However, good breeding required that she show neither surprise, disappointment nor any other emotion. She advanced, extending her hand graciously. "Mamma wrote me that you would call today."

"Indeed, I expected to call soon, but I was not aware that there was any special appointment as to the date."

"Have you been in the city long?"

"Oh, yes, I live here."

Miss Rivers was surprised at this. She supposed that her mother had met her second fate in the city where she was visiting. The young lady would have liked to ask how long he had lived in the city of her home and why she had not met him in society, but this would have been to imply that he was not of the select social circle, the social circle to which the Riverses belonged.

"I've been living here only a month," he said. "I came here to go into business."

"In so short a time you could not have made many acquaintances. I shall have the pleasure of introducing you to some of my friends."

"Thank you very much."

"Of course, considering the relationship, we shall have a great deal of freedom in going about together. We won't need a chaperon."

"Not at all."

"Only I wouldn't like mother to be jealous." This was said archly and with a smile.

"I'm more afraid of father as to that."

"Father?"

"Yes, father," looking at her with surprise.

"How old is your father?"

"How old is my father? Haven't you been told how old he is? Why he's fifty-five."

"I confess I haven't heard anything about him."

"That's singular. I should have thought he would have told you everything."

"I haven't ever seen him."

The young man looked at her with opening eyes.

"What kind of a match do you call this, anyway?" he asked presently.

"I think it a very good match. So long as mamma is pleased I am."

"Oh, your mother's consent was necessary. Of course it was. How stupid of me!"

"I should think it was."

At this moment there was a ring at the doorbell. The maid answered the summons and preceded a visitor into the drawing room, at the same time bearing a card on a salver. Miss Rivers took it up and looked at it wonderingly. On it was the name "Mr. Roger Popenjoy." While she was still staring at it an elderly gentleman entered.

"Morning, father," remarked the Mr. Popenjoy, who had been announced earlier.

"Morning, my boy. Happy to find you here. Present me to—"

"Your fiancée! How can that be necessary?"

Miss Rivers looked on and listened with amazement. The last comer advanced toward her with outstretched hand and said cheerily:

"Your mother wrote you, I believe, that I would call."

Miss Rivers looked from one to the other of the two gentlemen for some moments before replying.

"Mamma wrote me that her fiancé, Mr. Popenjoy, would call, but she did not say that there were two fiancés. Can it be that mamma has forgotten she is no longer of an age to engage herself to two men at the same time?"

"Dad," cried the younger man, "didn't you write me to call on your fiancée, Miss Rivers?"

"I asked you to call on my fiancée, Mrs. Rivers."

"I see!" exclaimed Angela to the elder Popenjoy. "You are to be my stepfather. I wondered if mamma had lost her senses to engage herself to such a—"

"Fool!" supplied the younger man.

"Not at all—one so much younger than herself."

"All's well that ends well," said Mr. Popenjoy, Sr. "You can go about with Miss Rivers very nicely—no chaperon needed, no!"

Was His Time to Die.
Struck by lightning, which was attracted by his umbrella, a German tourist met his end in the canton of Appenzell, Switzerland. He carefully avoided the trees, and lay down in the middle of a field, but opened his umbrella to protect himself from the rain. The lightning struck the umbrella, and when the storm passed over he was found lying dead in the field.

Refuse Imitations.
Patience is not simple endurance. It is being brave, sunny and cheerful under all circumstances. No other virtue has had so many imitations, and most of them so unlovely. Have nothing to do with these imitations. Cultivate the real thing, smiling, cheery patience.—Girl's Companion.

FALLS OF N I A G A R A
15-DAY VACATION
Round **\$10.55** Trip
WESTERN MARYLAND
NEW SCENIC ROUTE
MONDAY, SEPT. 14TH.
THRU SLEEPER TO FALLS TRAVEL BY REGULAR FIRST CLASS TRAINS WITH DINING AND PARLOR CARS.
See Ticket Agent, for illustrated folder and full particulars.

Millinery Opening

SEPTEMBER 12, I will hold a **GRAND OPENING** at my store, 36 Carlisle Street, **HANOVER.** Am spending the week in New York and Philadelphia getting the latest mandates of fashion. As beautiful and large a selection as any city store offers. Will sell at lower prices than ever. It will pay you to visit the Fair and purchase your hat here. **NO CHARGE FOR TRIMMING.**

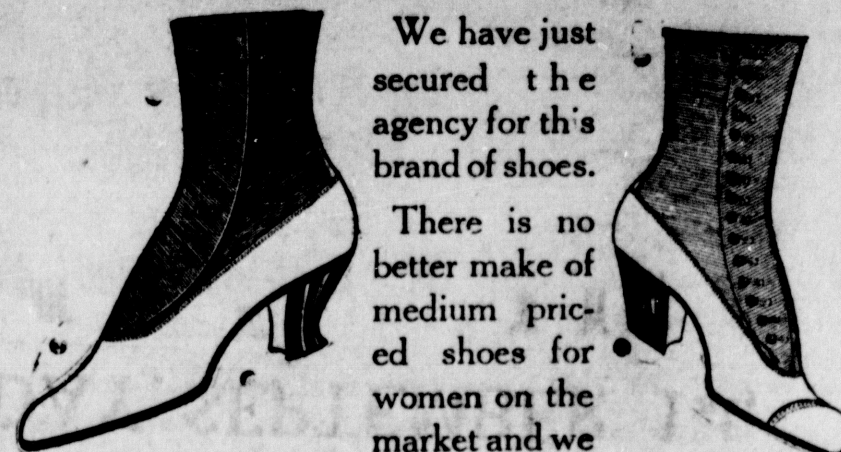
MRS. D. J. RIELE,
HANOVER, : : PENNA.

Medical Advertising
Bully Fine! Corns Go For All Time.
All that blistering pain will go, all your toe-pinched suffering will end, every sign of a foot lump, callous or corn will disappear once you paint on that reliable old remedy Putman's Corn Extractor. It's simply a marvel, the wonder of the day, the surprise of every thinking man the way it painlessly lifts a corn. You can't beat Putman's—that's sure. Sold by dealers everywhere in 25c. bottles.

FOR SALE
Buff Orpington
Pellets and Cockerels
FULL STOCK
Geo. Taylor

FOR RENT: farm house one-third mile from Arendtsville. M. H. Hughes.—advertisement

PATRICIAN SHOES FOR WOMEN



We have just secured the agency for this brand of shoes. There is no better make of medium priced shoes for women on the market and we will be glad to show the many styles for fall.

O. H. Lestz,

Cor. Square and Carlisle St.

Gettysburg.

SPECIAL

75 Boy's School Suits, worths \$3.00, Special - - - **\$1.69**

Lot of \$3.50, School Suits, all sizes, Special - - - **\$1.89**

150 Pairs of Ladie's and Misses, Brown and White Buckskin Shoes **\$1.49 to 1.74** were 3.00 and 4.00 Quality.

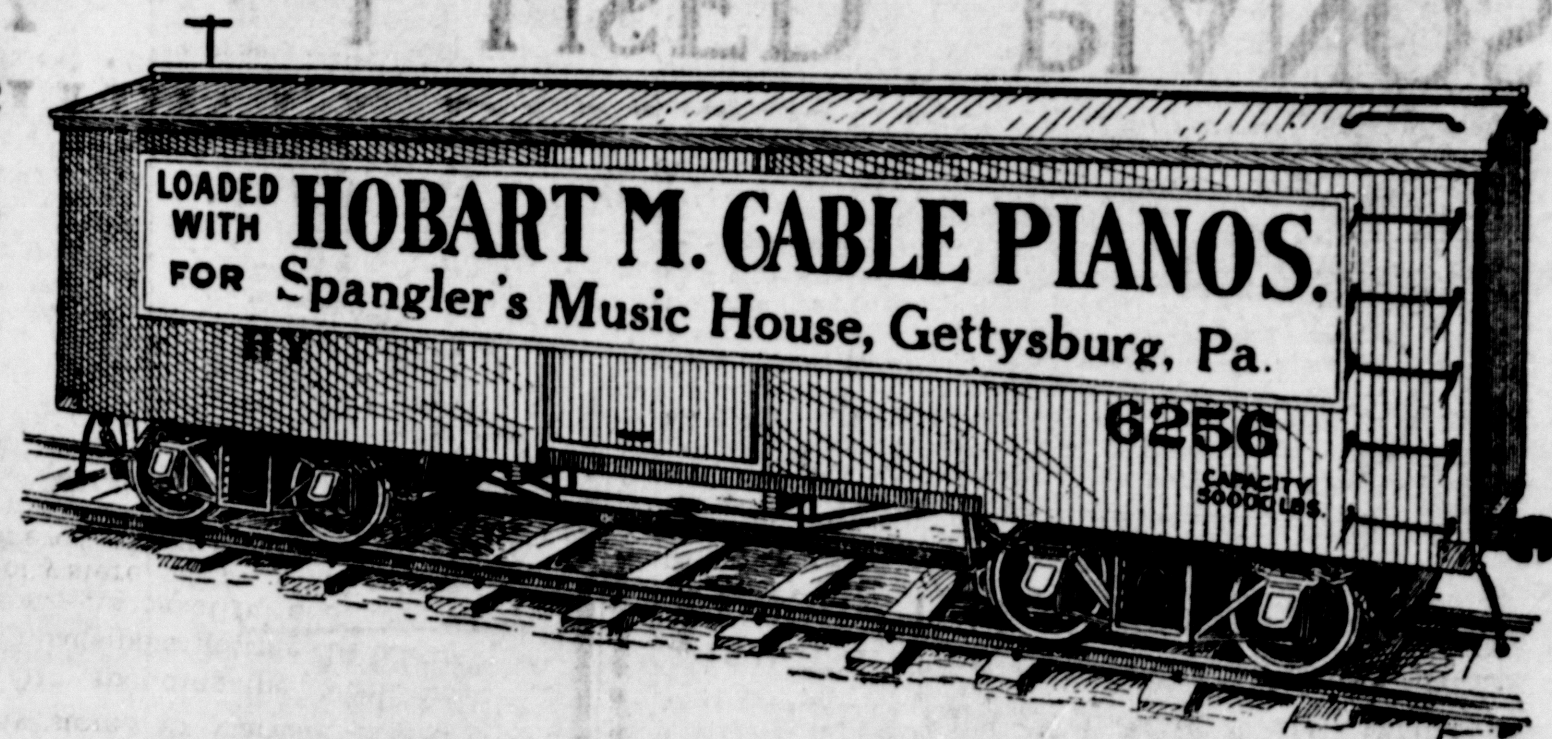
CUT PRICE OUTFITTER'S

No. 9 Chambersburg St.

THIRTY DAYS SALE OF NEW and USED PIANOS STARTED TUESDAY, SEPT. 1, 1914

Our purpose in running these sales is on account of not being able to get to see the people, and we mean to make the prices such that it will justify the people to come in the store and buy a Piano, giving them the benefit of the cost of hauling the pianos around hunting for a buyer.

Have Ordered A Car Load



Car load of Pianos for this sale, enables me to cut in prices on account of freight and cut in price for car load lot. It would be unwise for you to purchase a Piano without coming here to see and hear the Pianos offered at this Exhibition and Sale. Don't let this opportunity slip, for it means a saving of from \$75 to \$100 on every Piano, if you have the remotest idea of buying a Piano. \$10 to \$15 in cash is all it costs you down to have any of these beautiful bargains delivered to your home; \$6 to \$15 per month keeps it there. I will give you a few of the prices, which are extremely low for the quality of the Pianos.

TWENTY NEW PIANOS		USED PIANOS	
\$700 Hobart M. Cable Player Piano, \$515	3375 Hobart M. Cable \$300	265 \$400 Shoemaker . . . \$200	
475 Hasbrouck Player 390	335 Hobart M. Cable 250	Olivet Piano 150	
450 Hobart M. Cable 365	290 Piano 210	Piano 125	

TERMS : \$1.50 up Per Week.

Stool, Scarf, Book and Tuning Free.

Used Organs Cheap

LIBERAL OFFER

To those who purchase from us a cheap piano we agree to take it back within 3 years at its full purchase price on any new high grade piano which may be selected. This affords an exceptional opportunity to those who wish a medium priced or cheap instrument for beginners.

GUARANTEE

Every Piano is sold under the **WRITTEN GUARANTEE** by its makers and if it proves other than we recommend, it will be replaced by a new one, with no expense to the purchaser. The kind of a piano to buy is the one with the maker's warrant.

SALE OPENED TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1st, Spangler's : Music : House

Victrolas, Singer Sewing Machines.

48 York St., Gettysburg, Pa.

OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL 9 O'CLOCK

OLD INSTRUMENTS TAKEN IN TRADE.

"Waverly" Oils and Gasolines

Cost More—Worth Most

Gasolines—Illuminants—Lubricants—Wax—Specialties
Waverly Oil Works Co., Pittsburgh